DHOLPUR STATE

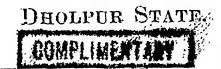
CENSUS REPORT OF 1911.

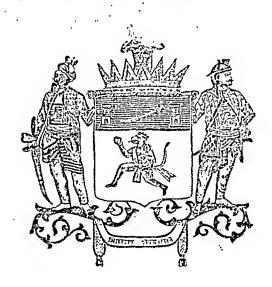


COMPILED BY

MUNSHI DINDYAL, B.A.,

DEPUTY CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT,





DHOLPUR.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.



No. 164 of 1913.

85 OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT, DHOLPUR,

From

Mussii DINDYAL, B.A.,

Deputy Census Superintendent, of DHOLPUR STATE.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

DHOLPUR STATE,
DHOLPUR.

Dated Dholpur the 14th April 1913.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the Census operations held in this. State along with the Census of India of 1911.

The extract of letters attached herewith will show that the Report here reived approbation of the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara on whose suggestions as approved by you it has been described as "compiled by me"

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DINDYAL, B.A.,
Deputy Census Superintendent.

Extract Copy of letter No. 967 dated 9th December 1912, from Mr. E. H. Keuly, Esquire, M.A., I.C.S. Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, Mount Abu, to the Local Census Superintendent Dholpur State.

XX XX XX

So far as I have had time to study the report it appears to me to be an interesting and well written one and to do you credit. I would suggest for the Durbar's consideration that it be printed and published as it stands and that it should be described as "compiled by you."

Copy of letter No. 1732 dated 29th January 1913 from Captain G. H. Anderson, I.A., Superintendent, Dholpur State to the Deputy

Census Superintendent, Dholpur State.

With reference to your letter No. 154 dated 22nd January 1913, requesting permission to print extract of the letter No. 967 dated the 29th December 1912, from the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, I have the honor to inform you that I have no objection with regard to its printing and publishing in the State Census Report.

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General.

This is the fourth Decennial Census in this State. The first and second taken in 1881 and 1891 were confined to the Enumeration stage only while in the third taken in 1901 the results were tabulated by the Abstraction office of the State at Bharatpur. In the present Census an effort has been made to print the results in the form of a State Census report.

The present Census was taken synchronously with that of the whole of India on the night of the 10th March 1911, and in all matters of procedure the provisions laid down in the Rajputana Provincial Census Code were strictly followed. A detailed account of the procedure adopted in this State is given in the Rajputana Provincial Census Code but briefly the salient facts connected with the operations are that on the recommendation of the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara a whole time Census Superintendent, Munshi Dindayal B. A. was appointed by the Durbar on 15th June 1910. He conducted the work The Census office was opened in June 1910 and the State village register was compiled in the form prescribed in the Provincial Census Code. the consent of the Durbar, the administrative units viz the Tehsils were taken as Census charges and each Tehsildar was made a Charge Superintendent in order to keep the Urban and Rural figures quite separately in each of the three towns of Gird, Rajakhera, and Bari a Naib Tehsildar was appointed as a Deputy All these appointments were made under the direct Charge Superintendent. orders of the Ijlas-Khas. With the help of the Charge Superintendents the Local Census Superintendent divided the villages of each charge into convenient blocks of 1 to 80 and grouped them into circles of 36 to 933 houses. Each block was kept under a Census official who was called an Enumerator. The Enumerators of one eircle were to work under an Inspecting Officer who was called a Supervisor while the entire charge was put under the Tehsildar of the district who was made responsible for all the Census work of his district as a Charge Superintendent. A map was then prepared which with the village register was passed as approved when put to the Provincial Census Superintendent on his inspection tour to the State on 26th August 1910.

Circle lists giving names of villages of a circle with blocks of estimated number of houses and the names of the Ennmerators who had to work in that block were then prepared and each Charge Superintendent was then supplied with copies of such circle lists and a piece of the map relating to his own charge.

A Census act making it inenumbent on all persons to assist in the Census operations if called upon to do so was compiled and submitted to the Ijlas-Khas for approval. It received the approval of the Durbar on 10th October 1910 and was issued for the guidance of the public with the result that no difficulty much less any obstruction or opposition was experienced in the subsequent operations of the Census in the State.

Enumerators were selected from the literate classes of the population of the village or one adjacent to it which were mostly of the class of Banya who carried on trade in that village or the temple Pujaris as well as from among the village

Patwaries or School Masters, while the Supervisors were detailed from the subordinate State service of all ranks of the district in the Departments of Revenue, Judicial, Police and Education as well as private gentlemen especially in the towns who were selected after personal inspection as fit to hold such an important charge. In fact where available preference was always given to private over State Agency. Of 162 Supervisors 128 were officials and 34 non-officials. The whole of the Agency employed was unpaid.

A house for Census purposes was taken to be a place where people habitually lived or were likely to be found on the Census night.

In the Census code chapter VI a house is "The building or buildings or part of a building or hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family" while a commensal family is meant to be a "group of persons including their resident dependents and servants, if any, who live together and use the same Chula." A Census definition of a house very nearly therefore corresponds with the definition of a family. By the 16th November 1910 all houses in the State were numbered. The figure by Tehsils as returned on 10th March 1911 is noted below:—

Gird—	Occupied houses.						
Gira-	Urban	•••	•••	4,580	•••	· ··· Total	
•	Rural	•••	•••	10,591	•••	•••	•••
	Nibrol	•••	•••	104	•••	•••	15,275
Rajakhera—							
	Rural	•••	•••	5,884	•••	•••	•••
	Urban	•••	•••	1,388	•••	•••	7,272
Kollari—	Rural	•••	•••	9,164	•••	•••	9,164
Baseri—	Rural	•••	•••	9,819	•••	•••	9,819
Bari—	Urban	•••	•••	2,6\$0	•••	•••	•••
	Rural	•••	•••	8,593	•••	•••,	11,273
Sirmathra—	Rural	•••	•••	3,996	•••	•••	3,996
							56,799

Cattle Enumeration.—The Durbar desired the Local Census Super-intendent to enumerate the cattle in the State and with the consent of the Provincial Census Superintendent arrangements were therefore made to get this work done along with the house numbering. The parties engaged for house-numbering were given complete instructions to number the cattle and make a note of the cattle enumerated in the remarks column of the printed form of the house numbering. The work was undertaken and finished along with the house-numbering and a statement by Tehsils showing the number of the cattle enumerated was submitted for information to the Ijlas-Khas. To complete the record a copy of this statement is also appended to this report.

Preliminary Enumeration.—When all the houses were numbered the Subordinate Census staff was given due training in filling in the necessary particulars in the Census schedules. The Supervisors were for this purpose called to their Head Quarters by the Charge Superintendents who then in their turn prepared their gang of Enumerators. The Charge Superintendents were then asked to fix a few centres within the limits of their districts and to examine the gangs of Enumerators by causing them to actually fill in one or two Schedules in their presence. The Local Census Superintendent who remained throughout on tour took every opportunity of calling as many of the Census staff as could conveniently be brought to him and satisfied himself as to the capability of the staff doing the work.

The information to be recorded included, name, religion, sex, civil conditions, age, easte, occupation, birth-place, mother tongue, literacy or illiteracy, knowledge of English and certain infirmities.

The preliminary records were commenced both for (1) Rural and (2) Urban areas on the 1st February 1911 at first in manuscript registers and finished by the 12th February 1911. But the checking and fair copying on printed forms, took another fortnight and the work was complete on the 26th February 1911.

The Final Census.— These records were finally checked and corrected for new comers and newly born children on the evening of 10th March 1911. The entries of absentees and those who had died were struck off. The work was commenced throughout the State at about 7 P. M. with the exception of the Dang villages where owing to the houses being scattered over a large forest and mountainous area and danger from wild animals work could not be done in the night.

A proclamation by beat of drum was under the orders of the Ijlas-Khas issued one day before the final check, asking people to stay awake with a light burning till the Enumerators had visited them and as it was the people very loyally responded to this call and the Enumerators had no difficulty in going round their respective beats.

The Provisional Totals.— Immediately after the final cheek the Enumerators had to meet their Supervisors at places which the Local Census Superintendent in consultation with the Charge Superintendents had fixed for them. The Local Census Superintendent had also obtained orders of the Ijlas-Khas to arrange with the Zemindars and other local leading men to help the Enumerators on the Census night for their escort to their Supervisors in time.

In order to collect information from all quarters at one and the same time the specially remote area of Tehsil Baseri was divided into three divisions viz Biloni, Angai and Baseri. Supervisors of the first division were to send their totals to Sirmathra while a Naib Tehsildar was specially deputed to Angai to submit the totals of his division to Bari. The Head Quarters of the Tehsils were connected with the Head quarter of the State by Sawars who were posted at a distance of 5 miles each. Under this arrangement the provisional totals reached the Local Census Superintendent on the 11th March 1911. The different districts vied with each other for the honor of placing the totals earliest in the hands of the local Census Superintendent and Rajakhera stood first in the race followed by Baseri, Sirmathra, Bari, Kolari and Gird. The arrangements were so complete that but

for the carelessness of one or two Supervisors in Tehsils Gird and Kolari the Provisional totals would have been talegraphed by 11 A. M. which however were wired to the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana and the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara in the evening and Dholpur therefore stood seventh among the other Rajputana States. It is however very satisfactory to note that the Provisonal totals including figures for Nibrol differed with the final totals only by 17 which fact reflects great credit on the care bestowed by the Census staff in securing accuracy in the totals.

Abstraction office at Bharatpur.—The Charge Superintendents had instructions to collect and despatch to the Head office at Dholpur all the Enumeration books duly checked and serially arranged with the least possible delay and all these were therefore received in the office of the Local Census Superintendent by the 18th March 1911,

An Inspector and a Record-keeper appointed beforehand were sent in advance to Bharatpur to receive the records and to arrange them in the rooms which were reserved for Dholpur by the Local Census Superintendent Bharatpur.

The Local Census Superintendent who was henceforth designated as Deputy Census Superintendent with his Census staff reached Bharatpur on the 20th March 1911 and the work was started on the following morning.

Here the various particulars recorded in the Schedules were transformed into the Final Tables which involved three processes:—Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

The first process viz the Abstraction was previous to 1901 done on "tick" system. For each table a separate abstraction sheet divided by rules in spaces corresponding to the heading of the table concerned was used and a tick was made in the appropriate column corresponding to each entry therein.

When the whole book had been abstracted the ticks were counted and the figures thus obtained were added up for the Census units. In 1901 this system was abondoned and a slip or a card system was invented. The same system with certain imporvements was used in the present Census. Only one slip measuring 2 inches by 4½ inches was prepared for each individual. For the particulars to be posted on to the slips the heading of the Census schedules were printed in brief on one side. The work was further facilated by the printing of symbols and the use of different colours for different religions. This obviated the necessity of making any entry for religion, sex and civil conditions and the use of certain abbreviations such as,

(1)	In all columns	which v	vere cmpty	•••	
(2)	Infaut	•••	•••	•••	Ö
(3)	Brahman	•••	***	•••	Br. ब्र -
(4)	Rajput	•••	•••	•••	R. ₹
(5)	Gujar	•••	•••	•••	G. ग
(6)	Jat	•••	•••	•••	J. जा
(7)	Mena	•••	•••	***	M. मी

			•
(8) Agricultural land rent recei	ver	•••	A. L. R. कः लः लः
(9) Cultivator land rent payer	•••	•••	A. L. P. कः लः दः
(10) Helpers in agriculture	•••	•••	A. H. कः मः
(11) Persons born in Dholpur S	State	•••	·V ⁻
(12) Hindi	•••	•••	H. ह
(13) Urdu	•••	•••	₹. उ
(14) Literate	•••	•••	L. प
(15) Illiterate	•••	•••	×
(16) Literate in English	•••	•••	E. श्रं
(17) For Dholpuri a dialect con by the people of Dholpur (as the Provincial Census Su	s sanctioned i	бу	Dh. খ

further reduced the work of the copyist. After the copying of the entries of the schedules on to the slips they were sorted for all the final Tables. Each sorter for this purpose was supplied with a set of pigeon-holes who had sorted the slips by labelling the holes according to the printed instructions supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendent. When the sorting for one table was complete the slips in each pigeon-hole were counted and tied in a bundle of one hundred each and the result noted in a form which was called "Sorter's tieket." The figures of the sorters tiekets were then posted in the compilation register and added up to obtain the total for a district.

The slip copying was commenced on the 21st March and finished on the 22nd April 1911. Excluding Sundays and the days of mourning in which owing to the regrettable incidence of the demise of Captain His Highness the Maharaj Rana Ram Singh Bahadur K. C. I. E. the office had to be closed, the actual number of days taken in the slip copying work were only 27.

Sorting & compilation.—Sorting and compilation were done side by side and 18 Tables with Suppliments were prepared in all.

The work was commenced on the 8th May and finished on the 5th August 1911.

The total expenditure of all kinds in the present Census amounts to Rs. 9,269-12-3 or Rs. 4,659-5-0 less than the cost of the Census of 1901. Exclusive the cost of the compilation of the Report it is less than Rs. 5,059-5-0

This large reduction in the cost, in spite of the appointment of a whole time officer and the prolongation of the work which covered a period of nearly 22 months, under all headings was mainly due to economy abservered under all headings of expenditure.

Acknowledgment.—For purposes of enumeration every State Department as well as private individuals were called upon for aid and certificates of merits were on my recommendations granted by the Superintendent of State to such as had given assistance in the work but thanks are due to the Charge

Superintendents and specially I would mention the names of Munshi Hardeo Sahai, Lallu Mukand Singh and Munshi Ram Saran Lal who always evinced a very keen interest in the work and to whose obliging manners I feel myself greatly indebted.

In my Abstraction office all the staff did the work very hard but the work of Lala Gangadhar Supervisor was specially commendable.

Finally and above all I must express my indebtedness to E. H. Kealy Esquire, I. C. S. the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara to whose able guidance and the support I received at the hands of the Durbar my success in the work is mainly due.

Chapter I.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

Description — This State extends from East to West in the Eastern most part of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Agra and Bharatpur on the West by Karauli while the river Chambal separates it from the Central India Agency State of Gwalior on the South and South East. Its area is 1,197 square miles with 3 square miles more of a village Nibrol situated in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia on the South. The Census of this village was as on previous occasions taken directly under the supervision of the Local Census Superintendent of the State.

Physicial Feature.—This State is open and level in the North but elsewhere it eonsists for the most part of low hills and ravines which in some places are 100 feet deep and extend from 2 to 4 miles into the interior. These hills and ravines in the West of the State are mostly bare of vegetation. The two rivers which form the Southern and Northern boundary of the State are more or less perminal but they do not help irrigation which is mostly done by wells and tanks. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay in the North and North-West while an area of about 90 square miles in the Nort-East is covered with black soil. In some places in the ravines there is a good deal of alluvial mud which is very fertile and productive of good crops such as wheat and barley.

History.—"According to the local traditions Dholpur drives its name from Raja Dholan Deo Tonwar (of the ancient Tomar or Tonwar Rajput dynesty of Delhi) who about 1004 A. D. held the country between the Chambal and Banganga rivers. Very little is authoritatively known of the country until the Musalman conquests with which it became early incorporated. After the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Kalian Singh Bhadauriya taking advantage of the troubles which beset the Emperor on every side, obtained possession of the Dholpur territory. The Bhadauriyas remained undisturbed till 1761, when the Jat Raja Suraj Mull of Bharatpur, after the battle of Panipat, seized upon Agra and overran the country. During the succeeding forty-five years, Dholpur changed masters not less than five times. In 1775 it shared the fate of the rest of the Bharatpur possessions, which were seized by Mirza Najaf Khan. On the death of the Mirza in 1782, it fell into the hands of Scindia. At the outbreak of the Maharatta war in 1803, it was occupied by the British, by whom, in

accordance with the treaty of Sarji Angengaon, it was, at the end of the year, ceded to the Gwalior Chief. In 1805, under fresh arrangements with Daulat-Rao Scindia, it was resumed by the English who in 1806, finally uniting the territories of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera, with Sirmathra into one State, made it over to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh (the ancestor of the present Chief of Dholpur), in exchange for his territory of Gohad, which was given up to Scindia. The reigning family of Dholpur are Jats of the Bamrolia family belonging to the Deswali tribe, which claims a very ancient lineage. tor of the family is said to have been in possession of lands at Bamroli, near Agra, in 1195, from which circumstances they have taken their name. They joined the side of the Rajputs against the Musalmans, and received the grant of the territory of Gohad, whence the title of Rana was assumed. This is said to have occured in 1505 A. D. They appear to have become connected with Baji-Rao Peshwa, and in 1761, when the Maharattas had been completely defeated at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh seized the fort of Gwalior. In 1777 Scindia beseiged and took the fortress. In order to form a barrier against the Maharattas, Warren Hastings in 1779 made a treaty with the Rana, and the joint forces of the English and the Rana retook Gwalior. In 1781, a treaty with stipulated for the integrity of the Gohad territories, but after the treaty of Salbye the Maharana was abandoned, on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. went into exile, until Lord Wellesley's policy against the Maharattas again brought him forward, when the territories of Dholpur were made over to Kirat Singh in But in 1805 Lord Cornwallis re-transferred Gohad and Gwalior to Scindia, leaving to the Rana the lands which he still possesses."

Rainfall.—The average annual rainfall ranges from 26.02 to 29.95 inches. The duration of rainfall is about 3½ months i. e. from 20th June to end of October. The character of Kharif crops and the good prospects of the Rabi depend entirely upon the regularity and timely rainfall.

Climate & health.—The climate of the Dholpur State is generally good. It is dry and hot in the hot season which commences from 1st April to 20th June the hottest months being May and June. During the rainy season it is hot-moist and sometimes very sultry. From 15th September to 15th October the climate generally remains bad. At this Season the people suffer most from malarious fever.

Agriculture.—People depend for the most part for their living on agriculture. The principal crops are Bajra, Jawar, pulse, cotton, oil seeds, wheat, gram sugarcane, tobacco and rice. Of the total agriculturable land in the State 37.8 per cent is under cultivation. On the average each individual of the total population has 2.1 bighas of cultivated land. Taking them separately the districts have each a percentage of cultivated land as detailed below.

Gird	***	***	8:5
Rajakhera	•••	•••	6.9
Kolari	•••	•••	7.1
Baseri	•••	• • • •	6.6
Bari	•••	•••	7.4
Sirmathra	•••	•••	1.9
		· ·	

Railways.—The G. I. P. Railway passes through the State from South to North through Dholpur town itself and Manya while the D. B. Railway which is a section recently opened by the Durbar connects the capital with Bari Tehsil to a length of 20 miles. The Durbar have further sanctioned the extension of this line from Bari to Tantpur for another 16.67 miles through Tehsil Baseri.

In the scheme of the natural terretorial divisions for the whole of India this State is included in Rajputana with the exception of one village Nibrol for which the figures are included in the figures of the Central India Agency.

11. Area, population and Density.—The area of the State as ascertained on the completion of the Settlement operations is 1,200 square miles.

area sq. niile. population. It stands in relation with the other adjaeent Native States of Karauli, Bharatpur 1,155 2,63,593 and Gwalior as 1 is to 1.07, 1.71 and 21.7 (1) Dholpur while in respect to the population as re-1,242 1,46,587 (2) Karauli (3) Bharatpur 1,982 5,58,785 turned on the 10th March this State ascompared with the population of the States 30,92,639 (4) Gwalior 25,041.08 noted on the margin stands in relation as 1 is to 0.6., 2.1 and 11.8, and it shows that for one square mile the Dholpur State has a population of 220 souls while it is nearly, 118 in Karauli.

282 in Bharatpur.

124 in Gwalior.

which means that Dholpur stands next to Bharatpur only in respect to the density of its population.

This population is spread over the six districts as noted below:-

	Area	Population.
Gird.	243	69,977
Rajakhera.	156	36,680
Kolari.	122	45,447
Baseri.	193	43,446
Bari.	288	52,278
Sirmathra.	198	15,765
Total	1,200	2,63,593

It would show that the percentage of area and population to the total area and population of the State is in

	Area.	Population.	
Gird.	20.2	26.5	per cent.
Rajakhera.	13.0	13.9	"
Kolari.	10.2	17.3	77
Baseri.	16.1	16.5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Bari.	24.0	19.8	"
Sirmathra.	16.2	6.0	"
rit . 1			"
Total	100.0	100.0	,,

A diagram given on the marginillustrates graphically the relative area and population of the six districts in the State. Each white square represents 10 per

				٠.						
	5	10	1.	,20	2.	5		35	40	ላይ
GIRD .	070007	6100 00	00010	1000	****	• ~				
RAJAKHERA	000000	2442.04	9 6 7					1.	1	
	\$50000	0004		• .		,		·	;	
BASER!		90,00,00						 -	1	
BARI.		04117 50			0966			_ i		
SIRMATHRA	19000 . 10 40444 9	cucolno	500 C	,			!	Ī		1

cent of the total area while each black square 10 per cent of the total population. Kolari has relatively less area and more popular populated discountered disco

lation and Gird comes the next but Sirmathra is the most thinly populated district of the State. For Dholpur State as a whole the density is 220. The mean density for the whole of India in the present Census is 178 persons per square mile which shows that the density of Dholpur State is nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ as much more again as that of India. It stands in relation with the mean density of the adjacent districts thus:—

Mean density per square mile.

Dholpur	***	•••	220.
Gwalior	•••	•••	124.
Karauli		***	118.
Bharatpur	•••	•••	282.

Census of variations of density.—The density of the States noted above shows that the variation of density depends upon the nature of the soil and the rainfall received in the district. Population decreases where the plain gives place to the mountain. It concentrates in the plains and gets thinner in the hilly traets.

Areality and proximity.—The average area per person for the whole State (or the converse of density) is nearly .005 square mile and in the district it is.

in Gird	***	.004	square mile.
Rajakhera	***	.004	,,
Kolari	•••	.003	77
Baseri	•••	.004	77
Bari	•••	.005	77
Sirmathra	•••	.013	••

Town and villages.—The number of towns and villages by Tehsils is given in the Imperial Table III. The Revenue Mauzas were taken for the Census purposes as Census units while in accordance with the description given in the Provincial Code for towns no additions were this time made to the number of the towns noted in 1901.

There are 539 villages as compared with 541 of 1901. The reason for decrease is that this time only Revenue Mauzas have been taken into account.

The area of a village varies from 123 Bighas to 14,318 Bighas. In the plains a village is generally a group of houses in the midst of the area of the village with its hamlets round about at distances from ½ to 1 mile. But in hilly tracts villages are built mostly on hillocks or on the hill-skirts. On the out-skirts of the villages in the plains there are one or more wells for drinking purposes from which sometime irrigation is also done. The public way paths generally go on

the sides of the village and sometimes through its centre. The Zemindars and people of higher classes live in the centre while the low castes such as Chamars, Kolis and Bhangis have their quarters on the out-skirts of the village. The Chamars as a rule live on or near the principal paths leading to the village for these people serve as guides to the traveller as well as eoolies. Bhangis inhabit only the bigger villages and they have their quarters generally at a distance from the village but not very far off.

In smaller villages the community proper consists of husbandmen but in the bigger ones in addition to the owners or cultivators of land there live a large number of traders, artizans and others following non-agricultural population. A village in which non-agricultural population exceeds to that of the agriculturists is called a Kasaba (from kasab art) or a town.

Census definition of town and village.—For Census purposes a revenue Mauza was taken to be a village including all the hamlets which under the new settlement belonged to it, while a town for which a definition was given in the Census Code was taken to be a place not only with regard to its population but in treating a place as a town regard was to be given to the character of the population and the relative density of dwelling houses as well as in respect to the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations. additions were therefore made to the list of the towns. Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera which were shown as towns in 1901 were considered to be the only places which fulfilled the conditions required under the census definition. population in the present decade has increased only in Dholpur town while in the other two towns of Rajakhera and Bari there is a decrease of 219 and 202 but the figures for the towns when put together show that while the total population of the State has decreased by 2.9 per cent that of the towns has increased by 191 persons or 0.6 per cent. This increase though quite insignificant may be due to the general drift towards the towns accentuated by the water searcity in 1905-06 which drove some of the poorer classes of the rural population to seek a livelihood in the towns and which might have made some such persons adhere to their new callings. By opening the new Railway line and P. W. works in the State, wages are on the increase and persons who might have formerly found it profitable have given up their rural life and kept to the new town life.

The figures in Table V will show that of the 14·3 per eent of the inhabitants of the State of all classes taken together who live in towns, 10·2 per cent are Hindus 3.8 per cent Mohomedans 0.01 per eent Christians 0·19 per cent Jains, 0·04 per cent are "the others" consisting of Parsis 6 Sikh 87 Aryas 10 and Brahmos 4. The percentage by religion in the rural areas where the population is 85·7 P. C. of the whole population is noted below:—

	Hindus	•••	•••	82.04
٠	Mohomedans	•••	***	3.08
	Jaius	•••	•••	0.28
 5. 	Sikhs Aryas Aryas	•••	•••	0.004
	Parsis	•••	•••	•••
	Brahmos	***	•••	•••
2.	Christians	•••	•••	0.000009

Sexes in towns.—In the population of the State as a whole there are 82.47 females for every 100 males. In towns the percentage of the females is 87.9 which shows that there are more females in the towns than there are in the villages.

Number of villages.

Villages. - The total number of villages by Tehsils is as under:-

			0
Gird	•••	•••	149
Rajakhera		•••	77
Kolari	• • •	•••	76
Baseri	•••	•••	83
Bari	•••	•••	114
Sirmathra	•••	***	40
			539

Of these 39 villages have a population of over 1,000 while 102 in which the population is less than 1,000 and 374 in which it is less than 500. The figures noted below will show how it stands with the State of the rural population

		Numl	ber of	villages
	in.	1901.		1911
Over 1,000	•••	37	•••	. 39
Below 1,000	}	108	•••	102
But over 500	j			
Below 500	***	386	•••	374
		531		515

These figures show that in the last decade there has not been much improvement in the rural life and the villages are much the same as they were in 1901. An increase of 7 villages in the number of villages which have a population of less than 500 is due to the fact that these figures include the number of un-inhabited villages. There are 19 un-inhabited villages this time against 17 of 1901.

Villages.—The general characteristics of an ordinary village observed in this State are that the houses are closely packed together. In some villages they form a compound in which all the houses of the residents of the village are built on all three sides leaving the front as a common egress for all. But this is observed generally in villages which are very small while in the comparatively bigger ones the houses are not situated so as to form a compound

The style of a village does not vary with the caste with which it is chiefly inhabited. They are much the same in arrangement and appearance irrespective of the fact as to whether they are inhabited by (1) Gujars (2) Jats (3) Rajput (4) Kumhars (5) and Chamars etc.

Houses in villages are built according to the material obtainable locally in that village. Generally in Tehsils Gird, Sepau, Baseri and Bari the buts are all oblong having mud walls with a thatched sloping roof. While in Rajakhera the buts have flat mud roofs. In Sirmathra where red stone is cheaper they form roofs of

stone slabs which they call "Pator." In big villages Pukka built houses generally of stone are found everywhere in the State excepting in Rajakhera where stone is not obtainable and the well-to-do people build their houses of burnt or unburnt bricks:

Houses.—A house for census purposes was meant to be a place to which a separate census number is affixed and in which a commensal family meaning a group of persons using one common Chula are living.

The depressed or lowest classes as Bhangis, Chamars, Kolis etc live in a separate quarter of the village having their separate huts. But it is not necessary that they may have their own hamlets at a distance from the main village. They live in the same village but have their own quarters or Mohollas where none of the higher castes go to live.

All over the State among the Hindus specially the idea of a common Chula conveys an idea that the people who eat food cooked on one Chula belong to one Ghar (house) and form therefore one family. On festivities such as marriage etc, those who have means and can afford to distribute Thalis or Katoris to their caste men distribute one thali or one katori to each family as on such occasions people living together and having one Chula are considered to form one family and one Thali or Katori is only therfore sent to them. Similarly invitation by chuls (instructing the family barber to invite so and so families by chul) means an invitation of the whole family and in such instances the family barber calls the word "chul" at the door of the invited person and this uttering of the word chul by the barber is considered enough to have invited the whole family.

The houses in which any person was found residing on the census night was noted as occupied and the rest as un-occupied. Shops etc, were generally returned as un-occupied. The number of occupied houses in the State has decreased from 57,557 in 1901 to 56,799 in 1911. The decrease is 758 or 1.3 per cent.

Gird.—	1901	1911 1	ncrea	se Deci	ease.
Urban	4,643	4,580	•••	63	
Rural	10,177	10,591	414	•••	
Nibrol	125	104	•••	21	
Total Gird	14,945	15,275	414	84	•
Rajakhera		•			
Urban	1,511	1,388	•••	123	
Rural	5,325	5,884	559		
Total Rajakhera	6,836	7,272	559	123	
Kolari:—Rural	8,778	9,164	386	•••	
Baseri.—Rural	10,656	9,819	٠	837	٠
Bari.—Urban	2,853	2,680	•••	173	
Rural	8,796	8,593	•••	203	
Total Bari	11,649	11,273	•••	376	
Sirmathra-Rural	4,693	3,996	•••	697	
	57,557	56,799 1	,359	2,117	

The average population per house in the State comes to 4.72 in 1901 to 4.64 in 1911.

It will be noted that the decrease or increase in the number of houses is accroding to the decrease or increase in the population returned for the rural areas of the State. In the towns a decrease in the number of house is noted everywhere while the proportion in the rural area appears to be the same as the decrease or increase in the rural population.

Chapter II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Information regarding the early population of the Dholpur State previous to the year of 1881 is not available. The first regular census was taken in 1881. It showed the population of the State to be 2,49,657. In 1891 it was 2,79,890. In 1901 it was 2,71,496 and it has been returned 2,63,593 in 1911. There is therefore an increase of 13,936 from 1881 to 1911. The figures by districts from 1881 to 1911 stand thus:—

1011 50001-1	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Gird Rajakhera Kolari Baseri	68,191 28,997 39,392 47,202 48,847	76,773 34,532 46,831 48,732 54,564	67,826 34,298 43,697 50,825 54,999	69,977 36,680 45,447 43,446 52,278
Sirmathra Rijhoni Jag	& irs 17,028	18,458	19,851	15,765
	2,49,657	2,79,890	2,71,496	2,63,593

The forces that cause the variation in the population are (1) natural causes (i.e.) difference between birth and death (2) famine (3) Epidemic diseases (4) Migration and (5) accuracy of Enumeration. Of these the last may now be said to be non-existing as this being the 4th census a satisfactory degree of accuracy may now be assumed to have been reached. Famines and diseases have their direct effect on the migration as well as on the birth and death. return of the Vital Statistics affords a fairly correct indication of the variation that takes place in the population but accuracy of such returns where there is no binding on the people to give information is doubtful as the success of the system mainly depends on the efficiency of the staff employed and on the deligence with which their work is tested and checked. Up to the year 1904 the administration reports did not give credit to the Agency through which these statistics were obtained and orders for the local officers to secure fair inspection of the registers kept for the purpose were issued but as a matter of fact very little has been done The people do not appreciate the utility of such information and are rather disposed even to resent inquiries into family matters as an unnecessary in this respect. interference with private domestic life and in absence of any hard and fast rules binding on the people much reliance can not be laid on the results obtained through untrained and low paid officials such as sweepers and chaukidars,

The statistics for the decade stand thus:-

	Births.	Deaths.
1901	3187	1694
		2318
1902	4228	
1903	6781	4214
1904	7540	4244
1905	5873	4081
1906	4667	7114
1907	5920	5258
1908	6039	7487
1909	3769	3512
1910	5452	/ 4857

These figures though not very reliable do still indicate a high proportion of deaths over births in the years of Famine viz: 1906 and 1908.

In this State nearly 74.8 per cent of the population are dependant on agriculture for their livelihood and the growth of the population should therefore naturally vary with the state of the harvest. Failure of the monsoons brings calamity to the people while good and favourable rains conjures up immediate prosperity.

The annual Administration Reports of the State show that during the decade of 1901-1911 the distribution of the rains in the State has been as follows.

1	1901-02	•••	•••	22:31	inches
2	1902-03	•••	•••	28.26	77
3	1903-04	•••	•••	28.77	77
4	1904-05	•••	***	34.51	77
5	1905-06	up to March 19	06	11.35	77
	1906	From 1st April	to 30th Sept.	26.14	77
6	1906-07	From 1st Octob	er to 30th Sept.	15.31	,,
7	1907-08	•••	•••	39.90	77
8	1908-09	•••		25.51	27
9	1909-10	•••	***	28.90	77
10	1910-11	•••	•••	27.78	77

This would show that 1905 and 1907 were famines while 1901 and 1908 were the lean years. Beside this the falls were not even and timely in many years of this decade. This should have its dire effect on the people who depend solely on agriculture and the effects must have been more severe on the people who live in the hilly tracts of the State and it is for this that a considerable decrease has been returned in the Tehsils Baseri, Bari and Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs.

Plague.—Plague first appeared in the Dholpur State in Rajakhera district in the year 1904-05. It re-appeared in the same district in 1910-11. A few imported cases were also reported in the Tehsils Gird and Sepan. The total number of cases throughout the decade were 642 with 475 deaths.

Public health.—Much improvement has of late been made in the sanitary arrangements of the towns and at the head quarters of the Districts. Town Councils consisting of official and non-official members have been formed in all the towns and the head quarters of the Districts to look after the sanitation of those places. These bodies have got a staff of sweepers paid by the State to work under them. The Police officials have instructions to report when on tour on the Sanitary requirement in villages. When cholera breaks out efforts are made to cradicate it by the disinfection of wells. In addition to two district Dispensaries at Bari and Rajakhera the State has got a well equipped Hospital at the Head Quarters. A mission female Dispensary has also been recently opened in the Dholpur town. The Vaccination department maintained by the State has afforded protection to the people from small-pox and while there is room for improvement all such useful measures should have still a beneficial effect upon the health of the people.

It is a fact that when there is a Famine between two censuses the population is decadent while it is progressive when there is no Famine. The rate of growth is greatest during the period of good crops following close on the heels of a Famine. The reasons may be that Famines cause a high mortality chiefly among the very old and the very young and other persons of a feeble constitution. When the Famines are over the population left contains an unusually high proportion of healthy persons at the productive ages which fact helps the population to multiply in the succeeding decade. The reduction in the number of the dependents in the Famine year by an unusual rate of mortality among them help the poorer classes to improve their resources and thus to encourage them to have larger families.

The decade under report had two famines and two lean years while the fall in most of the other remaining years was not also always very evenly distributed and timely. Following the severe Famine of 1898-99 and with a succession of famine and lean years this decade had not favourable prospects for the population but it was thought that the improvements made in the economic conditions of the State would go to minimise the effects of the famine searcities. The figure however now clearly establishes the fact that the economic resources of the State need improvement. An increase of 4.3 per cent in the population of the plain country and a counteracting decrease of 11.3 per cent in the hilly tracts are very stricking figures and I think they are sufficient to convince the authorities that the Dang population needs to be closely supervised and early steps should therefore be taken to improve the economic resources of this part of the State.

Chapter III.

BIRTH PLACE.

A perusal of the Imperial table XI will show how many of the persons enumerated in this State on the 10th March 1911 were born within it and how many were born in Provinces and States outside it. Similarly from Table XI of other Provinces and States in India we can know how many persons born in this State were enumerated in those Provinces and States. But of all those this State were enumerated in those Provinces and States. But of all those recorded as born outside this State are not necessarily immigrants and similarly

of all those recorded as born in this State but enumerated outside it are not necessarily emigrants from it. Owing to the custom of taking wives from outside, the birth-place of many persons especially of females is naturally of places outside the State. Inference of migration based upon birth-place is therefore erroneous. Birth statistics will only give us an approximate idea of the extent of immigration and emigration in this State. There are five different types of migration viz.

- (1) Casual.—or movement across the boundary line between contiguous districts. This is mainly due to the general custom prevelent among the Hindus that a wife can not be taken from one's own village. This movement is reciprocal and it is probable that as many real subjects of the State are returned as born outside it as the real foreign subjects are returned as born within it.
- (2) Temporary.—which may be due to a temporary demand for labour or to journey or business, pilgrimages and the like.
- (3) Periodical.—which is due to a change in season. Of this, is the annual exodus of the Gujar clans in the summer season in this State. They take their cattle to places across the Chambal where they find grazing pastures and water for the cattle.
- (4) Semi-permanent.—The natives of one place reside and earn their livelihood in another but retain their connection with their own homes. Of this nature are the persons employed in the settlement operations and other works in the State.
- (5) Permanent.—by which owing to some distress or physical or political disadvantages in one place people migrate from one place to another where they find it comparatively more advantageous than the one which they left.

The census figures do not distinguish between the different types of migration but a clue to them may be obtained from the proportion of the sexes, the distance of the district of Enumeration from the district of birth, the religions and castes to which the emigrants belong and the nature of the employment which attracts each group.

An examination of table XI shows that out of the total population of 2,63,593, 2,34,973 persons or 89·1 per cent were born within the State and 28,620 or nearly 10·9 per cent were born in other Provinces and States in India or in countries beyond India. 28,620 persons may therefore be taken as immigrants into the State. The number of such immigrants was 35,783 in 1901. It shows a decrease of 7,163 persons or about 2·3 per cent of the total population on the present occasion.

An analysis of the figures of these immigrants will show how many of these are real immigrants and how many have come into the State from contiguous foreign districts mainly owing to marriage and other social relations.

The population of sexes among the immigrants from contiguous foreign districts is 19,279 females to 6,686 males. Among those enumerated in non-contiguous districts of the other parts of India the population is 1,369 females

only to 1,286 males. The relatively high proportion of females in the case of contiguous districts is due as already explained, to marriages which usually means for a woman a move to a new house in another village and not migration. There exists an interchange of wives between the Dholpur State, and the adjacent British district of Agra and Gwalior, Bharatpur and Karauli States. There is consequently no migration of the non-contiguous districts. We see that there are 2,655 persons or 1.0 per cent of the total number born outside the State, which belong to the non-contiguous districts. Of these 2,185 are of the non-contiguous States of Rajputana and the Birtish districts of the province of Agra and Oadh and the non-contiguous States of the Central India Agency and the rest 470 people have been returned as born in other parts of India and the countries beyond India. Most of the immegrants from the non-contiguous provinces such as the Punjab, Bombay ete, are.

North West Fr	ontier P	rovinces	•••	28
The Punjab	•••	•••	•••	243
Punjab native	States	•••	•••	46
Kashmer	•••	•••	•••	8
Hyderabad	•••	•••	•••	5
Baroda	•••	•••	•••	2
Mysore	***	•••	•••	9
Central Provin	ces	•••	•••	30
Central India	Ageney	•••	•••	7,203
Bombay	•••	•••	•••	33
Madras	•••	•••	•••	2
Bengal	•••	•••	•••	36
Behar and				
Orissa	•••	•••	•••	11
Berar	•••	•••	•••	1
Nepal	•••	•••	•••	1
Burmah	***	•••	•••	1

Of these the largest number from the Punjab have come for employment in the State service in the Settlement Department.

The total number of the immegrants from countries beyond India is only 16. Of these 4 come from countries in Asia and 10 from European countries 1 from countries in Africa. Those who come from countries in Asia one is from Khurasan and the other from Kabul while the remaining two have returned their birth place Goa. One from Africa was only born there while the immegrants from Europe and America are in the State as missionaries or are in the employment of the State.

As has been noted above the migration is for the most part of a casual nature from across the boundary for social purposes only.

The figures noted below will show how the number of the persons born in this State but enumerated in other provinces of India stand in comparison with those born in other provinces but enumerated in this State:—

	Name of Province	enu	in Dholpn	persons born or State but ther Provinces	other pro	er of persons ovinces but e Dholpur Sta	numerated
Serial No.		Person	is Males	Females	Persons	Males	s Females
1./	Andamans	13	13	•••	•••	•••	•••
2.	Balnehistan	2	2	•••	•••	•••	•••
3.	Baroda	9	9	•••	2	•••	2
4.	Bengal	21	14	7	36	17	19
5.	Behar and Orissa	143	66	77	11	5	6
6.	Bombay	61	60	1	33	23	10
7.	Central India	4,443	2,466	1,977	7,203	2,003	5,200
8.	" Provinces	124	92	32	30	10	20
9.	The Punjab .	199	107	92	289	172	117 .
10.	United Provinces	25,308	9,179	16,129	16,722	4,402	12,320
		30,323	12,008	18,315	24,326	6,632	17,694

Chapter IV.

RELICION.

The figures noted below give the total population of the State by religion.

		1911	1901
Hindns	•••	2,43,120	2,50,180
Mohomedans	•••	18,278	18,934
Jains	•••	2,034	2,345
Sikh	•••	95	9
Aryas	•••	15	***
Parsis	•••	6	2
Brahmos	•••	4	***
Christians		41	26
Total	•••	2,63,593	2,71,496

It will show that 92. 23 P. C. of the population are Hindus and 6.94 P. C. are Mohomedaus and 0.77 P. C. of the whole population are of the Jains while the remaning "others" total only 161 which when compared with the whole population is quite insignificant. As compared with 1901 the figures stand thus.

1910

1911

					1010
(1)	Hindus	•••	•••	92·23 P. C.	92·15 P. C.
(2)	Mohome	dans	•••	6.94 P. C.	6.98 P. C.
(3)	Jains	•••	•••	0.77 P. C	. 0.86 P. C.
(4)	Others	•••	•••	0.06 P. C	. 0.01 P. C.

This will show that in spite of decrease in the population there is a very slight difference in the percentage of the various religions when compared with the figures of 1901 with an increase of 0.8 among the Hindus there is a decrease of 0.04 among the Mohomedans while the Jains have shown a decrease of 0.9 and the others have shown an increase of 0.05. The increase among the "others' is most marked among the Sikhs which may be due to the influence of the Punjabis in the State offices owing to the settlement operations being in progress in the State.

Who are the Hindus.—This question was referred to by the Census Commissioner of India and in consultation with the local Pundits and other leading members of the Hindu Community it was held that "In the State of metamorphosis of the Hindu society the ministrations of Brahmans restrictions of taking water worshipping the great Hindu gods, pollution by touch and frequenting temples or any other ontward signs can not be held as the characteristics common to all the Constituents of Hindu society. Nor such sorts of restrictions or emblems were ever regarded of any very importance in the ex-communication of a person from Hindu religion. An out-caste is not necessarily a non-Hindu. Persons like Kabirdas, Raidas, Balmik, Nabhaji etc, who belonged to very low castes such as Sweepers, Chamars and so on were held in high veneration in their time and the high caste people had no scruples to eat food touched by these great men. As a rule a man attaining the State of a Sanyasi is above all these restrictions. As a Mohomedan Bhangi will not be allowed to mix with Mohomedans of position so is the case with a low caste Hinda. He is not mixed with high easte people not because he is not a Hindu but because he belongs to a caste or sect of people who are kept aloof on account of their avocation. Caste has more a bearing of the formation of a society than that of a creed which appeals to the heart of the people.

The old scriptures and other Sanskrit writings of the prior Mohamedan period do not give any trace to the word Hindu which is now Commonly understood to convey the sense of a class of people who are not Mohomedans . Christians etc. All that could be said about the originality of this term is that it corresponds with the Sanskrit word "Sindhu" meaning a country where the people through their Karms attain the "Moksh" (or liberate their souls), There are instances in which the sound of shor S is changed into H in persian as H by S in Sapta in Sanskirt or Hafta in Persian meaning a week or seven days. It may therefore be concluded that the word Hindu is the exchanged form of Sindhu in Sanskrit. Hinduism is therefore a term which the people of the country of Sindhu followed. Hence it follows that all those people who are the descendents of those living in Sindhu or Hind and follow the system of Hindu philosophy which then was in existence are Hindus still and none elsc. Sanskrit sacred writings bear testimony to the fact that the Hindu community is consisted of the main castes of Brahmans, Shatryas, Vaish and Sudras with all their multifareous sub-divisions. We have therefore no reasons to exclude our depressed classes from the rule of Hindu society. They are as much Hindu as a man of a higher easte is. Our test for a Hindu to differentiate him from a Mohomedan and others, should as a matter of course be based on religious point of difference. As a man believing in 'Khuda' the Koran and 'Mohomed' the Prophet irrespective of his social status is a Mohomedan so is a man a Hindu who has a belief in.

- (1) God either personal or impersonal.
- (2) The docrine of the trasmigration of soul.
- (3) The theory of karma which makes a man responsible for his actions in this and the world to come.

In addition to these main religious differences other characteristics of some importance of a Hindu are:—

- (1) The performance of the saradh eeremony.
- (2) The abstinence from killing cows or eating their flesh."

As has been noted above the Hindus form 92.23 per eent of the total population which is distributed by Tehsils as follows:—

	Hindus.		
Tehsil	1911	1901	
Gird .	23.2	21.6	
Rajakhera	12.9	11.6	
Kolari	16.4	15.3	
Baseri	15.9	18.1	
Bari	18.1	18.5	
Sirmathra and			
Rijhoni Jagir	5.7	6.9	
	92.2	92.0	

No attempt was made to record the sub-sects of the Hindus such as Vaishnawis and Shaivis and hence it does not appear necessary to deal with the various seets and sub-sects and their customs.

The percentage of the Jains and Mohomedans by Tehsils come to as follows:-

			•	
	1911		1901	
	Moliomedan	Jain	Mohomedan	Jain
Gird	3.1	0.2	3.0	0.2
Rajakhera	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Kolari	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
Baseri	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Bari	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Sirmathra	0.3	0.0	9.4	0.0
	6.9	0.8	6.8	0.8

The figures noted above will show that the percentage is nearly the same in all Tehsils as it was in 1901. A slight decrease among the Jains in Rajakhera is due to the fact that most of the Jains have now got business in Calcutta and Bombay where they have consequently gone from Rajakhera. The decrease is also due to the fact that the State Treasurers Seths Mulchand Namichand who had their private firms in 1901 have since given up their business and hence most of their agents who were Jains by caste have left the State.

Chapter V.

AGE.

The Enumerators were instructed to enter the ages of the persons enumerated as they stood on the 10th March 1911, but most of the people in fact the majority of them when asked gave such vague replies that it is difficult to determine the exact ages. The tendency of the people is to give ages in round numbers which are an exact multiple of 5 or 10 as Das, Pandre, Bees, Pachees and so on. In order therefore to secure as correct an age return as possible the Enumerators were instructed by me to enter the age when shown to be absurd as it might seem by appearance of the person enumerated.

The age return of the population is recorded for each year of life up to 5 and then for quinquiennial periods up to 70.

The figures at the various age periods for male and female population of this State are as noted below:—

	ted below:	Male.	Fe	emale.
0		4,234	•••	3,933
0		2,143	•••	2,056
1	•••	2,666	•••	2,604
2	•••	3,249	•••	3,134
3	•••	3,143	•••	2,889
4	•••	18,042	•••	15,647
5-10	•••	17,718	•••	12,328
10-15	•••	14,347	•••	10,732
15-20	•••	12,932	•••	11,474
20-25	•••	12,725	•••	10,653
25-30	• • •	12,904	•••	10,699
30-35	•••	7.345	•••	5,495
35-40	• • •	11,162	•••	9,813
40-45	•••	4,529	•••	3,277
45-50	•••		•••	6,978
50-55	• • •	8,537		1,165
55-60	•••	1,867	•••	4,450
60-65	•••	4,759	•••	430
65-70	•••	633	•••	1,386
70-and	ver	1,520	•••	2,000
10.mm			Mean age	
		1,44,455	23.3	1,19,138

As has been noted above people when asked generally give their age in certain favourite numbers such as 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25,25-30, 30-35, 40-45, 50-55,60-65 and hence the irregularities in the figures for different age periods. Such errors in the returns of age is not peculiar and confined to this State only but it is common to all provinces in India both at the present and previous but it is common to all provinces in India both at the present and previous enumerations. But in spite of such irregularities and errors the age return can throw some light on the question of the relative longivity of the people of

different religions and localities and at different times. In the State the mean age for the whole State and by districts is returned as follows:—

Tehsil			Mean age
Dholpur State	•••	•••	23.3
1 Gird	•••	•••	23.4
2 Rajakhera	•••	•••	23.5 .
3 Kolari	•••	•••	23.1
4 Baseri	•••	•••	23.3
5 Bari	•••	•••	23.1
6 Sirmathra	•••	•••	23.6

A Comparison of the figures by Tchsils is however not possible as figures for the previous censuses are not available. The mean age has been returned the highest in Sirmathra and it is the lowest in Kolari and Bari. The mean age for the main religions is awi to lowest in Kolari and Bari.

	١١١٧٥	ed at as under:—
	B	Mean age
•	'	25.3
1	Hindus	25.9
2	Moliomedans	26.4
3	Jains	20.

The Jains have the highest mean age which as has been noted in the reports of the other States might be owing to their being the least prolific.

Age distribution.—In the State as a whole the proportion of male children under 5 years of age fell from 16,140 in 1901 to 15,435 in 1911. Such proportions depend upon the normal birth and death-rates and the occurrence or otherwise of special calamities such as famine plague etc., which disturb the normal age distribution. The effects of famine may well be described in the words of the India census report for 1901 [P.474] as under:—

"When a tract is afflicted by Famine the mortality rises in a greater or less degree according to the severity and duration of the calamity and the effectiveness of the measures taken to mitigate it. All sections of the population, however are not equally effected the very old and the very young suffer most while those in the prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their number.

At the close of the Famine the population consists of the unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life at the reproductive age. For some years, therefore in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to the population not having been effected the actual number of births is very little less than before the famine but the proportion calculated on the diminished population is much greater and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy persons in their prime and of a comparatively small proportion of persons who by reason of youth, old age or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life.

This more rapid rate of growth continues for some time but then as the periles who, at the time of famine were in their prime pass into old age and is place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with a members greatly reduced by mortality which then occurred the birth-rate falls not only below that of the years following the famine but also below the average. The disturbance of normal conditions is still not ended and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth-rate but its oscillation gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them."

In accordance with the general principle laid down in the extracts noted above, it will be observed from the percentage for the various age periods for the two censuses that there is a considerable decrease in the proportion of the population of the two censuses in the age periods of 5-9 as the famine of 1905-06 must have seriously effected the Juvenile population of the State and hence the decrease:—

		1910.		1911.	
Åge period		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-4	•••	10.9	12.1	10.7	12.2
5-9		13.6	14.0	12:5	13.1
10-14	•••	12.7	10.4	12.3	10:3
15-19	414	8.9	8.3	9.0	9.0
20-24	•••	8.1	8.9	9.0	9.6
25-29	•••	8.8	9.0	. 8:8	8.8
30-34	•••	9.6	9.3	8:9	9.0
35-39	•••	5-1	4.7	5.1	4.6
40-44	•••	8.0	8 7	7.7	8.2
45-49	•••	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8
50-54	***	5:4	5.6	5.9	5.9
55-59	•••	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0
60-and over	•••	4:3	5.1	6.5	5.3

The percentage of the other age periods being nearly the same shows that the decrease in the population for the State as a whole is throughout the same for all the age periods with the exception of 5-9 in which the decrease owing to the famine of 1905-6 is natural.

Age distribution of different castes.—For the age periods of 0-5 among the Hindus the proportion of the females generally is higher than the males, but it is comparatively low in the high castes than that in the low ones.

High	Caste	Males	9.6	P. C.
;;	7)	Femules	11.7	27 23
Low	Caste	Males	10.7	;; ;;
; > }	; ;	Females	12.1	;; ; <u>;</u>

$\mathrm{dift}_{M\Pi}$	ong the Mohomedaus the p	ercentage sta	nds thus:—		P.	<i>(</i> *)
age	For high Caste. Viz Syad, Mugal	Males.	11·0 · 10·1	•	ı	77
	Pathan and Shaikh \} Low Caste.	Females			77	77
	Such as Telis, Dhobees, Chhippas, etc., etc.,	Males Females	11·2 13·0			"

Chapter VI.

SEXES.

The distribution of the sexes for this State is given in the Imperial Table VII and the other details relating to the two sexes will be discussed here. As in India on the whole, so in this State the male population is in excess over the females. There being 824.7 females to 1,000 males. The proportion in Rajputana is 909.3 while in the adjacent States of Bharatpur, Karauli and Gwalior it comes to 848.7, 830.5 and 904.8 respectively. The State has thus 84.6 females less per mille of males than what exists in the Province to which it belongs.

The proportionate distribution of the females in the various Tehsils comes to as follows:—

Tehsil Gird		•••	824'8 per mille	:
Rajakhers	•••	•••	788:7 ,,	
Kolari	•••	•••	843.5 ,,	
Rosom	•••	•••	824.0 ,,	
Ravi	•••	•••	841.6 ,,	
Simpothra	•••		803:4 ,,	
,	•••		847.5 ,,	
Dholpur Town		•••	811.7 ,	
Rajakhera 77	•••	•••	. 981-1	
Bari "	•••	***	, 301 I n	

As compared with the figures of 1901 (there being 835.9 females per 1,000 males in 1901) it will be seen that there has been comparatively a decrease on the whole in the female population.

The population of females to 1,000 males of all religions in the first year of life is 928.9 while for each of the main religions it is 942 amongst the Hindus, 956 amongst the Mohomedans and 750 amongst the jains.

This will show that as elsewhere in India so in this State the males are in excess of the females at birth. For all religions the females at age 0-4 are 946.9 to 1,000 males, at age 5-9 are 867.3, at age 10-14 are 695.5, at age 15-19 are 748.0, at age 20-24, are 887.2, at age 25-29 are 837.1, at age 30-34 are 829.1, at age 35-39 are 750.1, at age 40-44 are 877.5, at age 45-49 are 723.5, at age 50-54 are 817.4, at age 55-59 are 624.0, at age 60-64 are 935.1, at age 65-69 are 679.3, at age 70 and over are 911.8.

These figures show that the population of females to 1,000 males in the different age periods varies from 600 to 900. The highest percentage is in the age periods of 0-4 and over, while the least is in the age periods of 10-14, 55-59 and 65-69.

Proportion of females in Rural and Urban areas:—Females are generally less numerous in Rural than in the Urban area. The proportion is 879.5 in Urban and 815.9 in Rural areas.

Chapter VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

The statistics regarding civil conditions in this State will show that for all religions the percentage for the unmarried males comes to 47 08 of the total male population, while it is only 28.9 per cent among the females; of these two thirds among the males and about 98 per cent of the females are under 15 years of age. percentage of the widowed population comes to 8.6 among the males and 17.2 among the females. Of these 1 in 30 among the males are under 20 years of age while at the same age it is 2.6 of the percentage returned among the females. No married or widowed figures are returned for the age period from 0-4. These striking figures for the unmarried would find an explanation in the fact that in this State Hindus alone form 92.2 per cent of the total population and among which marriage is obligatory. A Hindu as a Hindu must marry and beget a son to save him from hell. It is his duty to see that his daughters are not left unmarried at puberty for to do so would not only bring social obloquy on his family but subject him and his ancestors to damnation. It is only for this that 79 females out of a total of 1,09,503 are returned as unmarried at the age of 50 and over. This number constitutes mostly either the prostitutes or persons suffering from some bodily affliction such as leprosy and the like other deformities.

The number of genuine old maids must be very small and that will be found only among Rajputs whose girls remain unmarried to an older age owing to the difficulty of procuring for them a suitable match.

Since the Hindus bulk so largely in the total population the difference between the figures for them and for all religions together can not be very striking specially when out of the 7.8 of the population consisting of religions other than Hindus nearly 7 per cent of the population forms the Jains and the Mohomedans among whom in various degrees the example of a Hindu marriage usage is generally followed. Parsis and Christians form an insignificant part of the population and hence their customs in respect to the marriage do not effect materially the percentage of the civil condition arrived at for the total population.

As has been noted above a very large proportion of the Hindu population is returned as married and of this also it will be seen that although none has been returned as married or widowed between 0-4 the figures for the married population for other age periods up to 20 stand thus:—

	Males.		Femas	ile.
	Married.	Widowed.	Married.	Widowed.
5 -9	426	20	1,463	.16
10-14	3,144	91	7,104	. 150
15-19	6,069	265	9,223	35 2

These figures show that the custom of early marriage is still largely practised. History tells us that in the vedie period marriage was obtainable at a mature age but later on owing to a revulsion of feelings the vedic institutions were practically abondoned or ignored. It is however difficult to find out a satisfactory cause as to how an infant marriage came into existence but it may safely be said that much may be ascribed to the fact that among the Hindus a girl is to be married within the narrow circle of the caste to which she belongs. It becomes therefore a matter of necessity to find a suitable match and so engagements are made as early as possible.

Present day tendency against early marriage.—There is however a general feeling amongst Brahmans, Banyas and in fact among the educated Hindus of all castes against marrying their children while they are yet infants and those of them among whom widow marriage is prohibited are becoming specially careful to defer the marriage of their daughters to as late a date as they could possibly do. Social conferences among Brahmans, Vaish, Rajputs, Bhargava, and Kayasths, are being annually held and with the consent of the elders of the castes social reforms are put forward and brought into practice in the easte concerned. But generally it is through the influence of the females who are particularly anxious to get their children married as early as passible that people who understand the evils of the early marriage still resort to it.

The extension of the regulations of the Walter Krit Hitkarni Sabha to all the castes in the State in the present decade among the Hindus, Mohomedans and the Jains alike is in a way a legislation and a guard against the social evils such as infant marriage and extravagance on marriage occasions.

Widows at child bearing age.—In one thousand females of the child bearing ages viz 15-40 in each of the main religions Hindus have 103.2 widows, Jains 104.8, Musalmans 75.4. These figures alone would show how painful are the effect of early marriage which is largely practised among the Hindus.

The figures noted below for a few selected castes will show how striking is the difference in the percentage for the high and low castes:—

Caste. No. of widows between. 15-40					
1.	Brahman	17.2	percent.	}	No widow remarriage
2.	Banyas	13.1) ;	}	No widow remarriage is allowed among the people of these castes.
3.	Rajputs	12.7	*1	J	people of these castes.
4.	Chamar	8.0	••)	
5.	Gujar	7:4	27	}	Widow remarriage is allowed.
6.	Menas	8.3	"	J	is anowed,

The difference noted above is due to the fact that widow re-marriage is in vogue among the low eastes people of the Hindus. They call it locally Dharaijas or Nata. No particular ceremony is observed but the bride-groom has to pay to the male near relation of the woman's deceased husband, should be himself be not one of them. Such marriage has a legal effect among all the low eastes.

With the exception of Brahman, Vaish, Rajput, Bhargava and Kayasth, the custom of widow remarriage obtains among all the other castes but those who have got some good social status and consequently observe Parda follow the customs of the higher eastes and do not allow remurriage of the widows. But there are no caste restrictions and as such if a widow is married her issue with her new husband is not deprived of the inheritance.

Among Hindus polygamy is permitted and there are instances in which people have married more than one wife but as a rule Brahmans, Vaish, Bhargava and Kavasth are monogamous while the Rajputs generally have more than one wife. Menas, Gujars and other low eastes keep woman according to their means. I am told that it is a custom among the Gujars and Menas that for every herd of 20 cattle they keep one wife. There are instances still when some of them still keep 4 or 5 wives. The Jains are generally monogamous and although the Mohomedaus are allowed to keep four wives they do not appear to follow this rule in this state: Among the Mohomedans of the state it has been noticed that though widow marriage is allowed yet it is seldom practised among the Mohomedans holding good social status in the state. The customs of polyandry or a woman forming alliance with two or more men and of Divorce are not observed among the Hindus in this state. According to the Shastras as a matter of fact once a Hindu brings a woman in marriage he can not revoke it. The ceremony is held as sacred as any thing but practically there are instances in which husbands have left their wives or the wives deserting their husband but such and similar instances are held to be serious family scandals and the parties concerned among the high caste are looked upon as degraded in the eyes of their caste fellows. Among the low castes woman exercises her own free will and can go with any other man of her caste but the man accepting the women will have to pay the caste penalty and compensation to the deserted husband.

BIRTHS CUSTOMS.

A female is considered fit for impregnation on the appearance of the menstruation flow. No ceremonies are performed by the Hindus of this state, when this occurs. Garbhdhan or foetus-bearing ceremony, which according to the vedas ought to be performed on the occasion and was once performed is now neglected, and is only nominally performed along with the Simant ceremony in the seventh, eighth, or ninth month of pregnancy. Among Deccani castes, however a ceremony called Retushanti or menstruation appearing is performed. As soon as a girl first menstruates sugar is distributed among all relations and friends as a sign of joy. The girl is seated in a room specially decorated and friends and relations come and present her with fruits and flowers and sweetmeats. On the fourth day she is bathed and her lap is filled with fine fruits each of the best kinds. days garbhdhan or foetus-bearing eeremony is performed in which the gods are prayed to see that she may conceive and beget a child in due course of time. woman in menstruation remains impure for 3 days among the higher Hindu castes. She bathes on the fourth day and joins her husband. Lower castes such as Golas, Kolis, Chamars and Bhangis are not very particular about impurity attaching to this occasion.

BARRENNESS.

Barenness is looked upon with feelings of great uneasiness by females alike among Hindus, Jains, Musalmans and Parsis. A barren woman is called Banjh which is a term of reproach. A Hindu or Jain woman tries to get rid of her barrenness. If it is believed to be caused by the anger of some god or godess, she quiets them by prayers and by giving them their pet offerings or taking yows. If the barrenness is due to the unfriendly influence of some planet, she engages a Brahman to repeat prayers in its honor and fasts on the day secred to it. If the desease is spirit caused she walks 108 times round the Pipal tree on non-moonday, pours water at its root and winds a cotton thread round its trunk. Women are said to try to get rid of their barrenness by pinching a neighborr's child on a Sunday or Tuesday with the point of a needle or by secretly cutting a tuft of the hair of its head. Some are said to swallow on unclipped betel nut after keeping it for some time under the cot of a woman in labour or secretly tearing the piece out of the clothes of a pregnant women or a woman in child birth an act which when discovered causes uneasiness to the woman and her relations, as it is believed to cause the child's death or the pregnant woman's miscarriage. Childless Musalman females also resort to various means to obtain children.

They obtain charms from saints (peers) and exorcists (amils). The charm consists of a diagram drawn on a piece of paper. It is to be either washed in rose-water and drunk or worn round the neck. After conception, some talisman is given with the object that the issue may be made. The charm is washed in water which is drunk immediately or is used after a monthly bath. Some dead saints also have a reputation of giving children. Many childless and spirit-possessed Musalman females resort to the graves of saints. The leaves of a tree near the grave of the saint are said to favour conception.

SEX-DIVINATION.

Females make guesses about the sex of the baby to be born in a variety of ways. Among Musalmans a few drops of milk are squeezed out from the bosom of the pregnant woman, and from its thinness or thickness the sex of the child is conjectured. If the milk is thin it is foretold that a boy is to be born. Among Hindus, if the face of the pregnant woman is full and blooming, the brith of a male child is predicted, on the other hand if her face is lean and emaciated a female child is expected. If the pregnant woman gets more than the usual sleep a girl is expected and if she sleeps less than usual a boy. If the right side of the abdomen of a pregnant woman appears protruding a boy is expected and a girl if the left side so appears. The objects which appear to a pregnant woman in her dreams are also supposed to furnish an indication of the sex of the child she is to deliver. If they are objects of the male gender, a male child. If they are of the female gender, a female child is expected.

SECLUSION OF WOMEN AT CHILD BIRTH.

A pregnant woman is not allowed to draw water from a well or do any other house-work. She keeps herself confined to the house and does not appear before

the elder male members in the honse. When the labour begins, she is taken to a warm room, the windows of which are kept shut.

The mother remains Generally a Dhanuk or a Balai woman acts as midwife. secluded for about 40 days among Brahmans, Banias and other high castes and for a shorter period varying from 10 to 20 days among the lower caste. Most of the low castes on delivery put the child in a basket and it wails on without being either sick or sorry. Among Parsis the mother is kept lying in a room upto the 40th day and is not allowed to move out or touch any thing. On the night after the 40th day she is bathed and purified.

PROHIBITED FOODS BEFORE AND AFTER CHILD BIRTH.

About two months before delivery, a pregnant woman is not allowed to eat things which cause heating in the stomach, i.e. chillies, oil, etc. After delivery, she is not allowed to eat things which are cooling. During the first few days on delivery, she is given a decoction of Gur and Ghee and such nutrious food as Harira. Molasess is generally given in preference to Sugar. Drinking water is either boiled or a red hot piece of iron is thrown into it. Such food and vegetables as are believed to cause indigestion to the child are avoided. But all this is done in the house of the well-to-do people, while the poor living on coarse grain, have the same food during confinement as they use ordinarily.

Among a few families a woman in confinement uses milk and such like light food.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD CHILD'S BODY.

A dead-body of a child just after birth is either drowned in a river or burried in the burial ground set apart for the purpose. In the case of a grown up child unless the child is suffered by small-pox the dead body is crematd. But if death has occured by small-pox the dead body is usually burried.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN DYING IN CHILD BIRTH.

If a woman dies within 10 days of her delivery, an iron nail is driven into the doorway immediately after her corpse is taken out so that her spirit may not return and trouble the inmates of the house.

NAMING AND EAR-BORING CEREMONY.

Among Hindus naming and ear-boring ceremonies are observed in this State. The naming ceremony takes place on the 12th day after birth or on some other lncky day after the fortieth. The father's sister generally gives the name which Name is given by the eldest of the family. has already been fixed upon.

Ear-boring ceremony is performed within 15 years of the child's birth. is observed generally in the odd years of the birth. In cases when children die after birth the ceremony is performed within forty days of the birth. In some families the ceremony is performed with great poinp and show and among others they take the child to the Ganges.

SHAVING CEREMONY.

The head shaving ceremony is the eleventh vedic rite and takes place on some auspicious day either in third or fourth year of the boy or at the time of the

Upanayan or thread girding. Among Brahmans castes it is generally performed at the time of the Upanayan. Among kolis and other artizan castes who do not wear the sacred thread, shaving is performed only if a vow is taken to do so in the temple of the family godess or some other godess. Well seated in his mother's lap the father taking a razor crops off a tuft of the boys hair. A barber who is in readiness then shaves the head clean. The hair is taken by the father's sister and thrown into a well or river.

Among Jains, Banias, when a baby is three, five or seven years old, the boy's head is completely shaved and tuft of hair is cut from the back of a girl's head, but except that friends and relations are feasted no particular ceremonies are performed at the time of hair cutting.

Shaving rites called Aqiqa are performed among Mohomedans also on the 7th 14th or 21st day after birth when the barber passes the razor along the head of the child its father or some one spicially named by him draws a knife across a goat's head saying. "I sacrifice this animal for the child named wali, blood for blood, skin for skin, flesh for flesh and hair for hair." If the child is a girl one goat is sacrificed, but if it is a boy two are sacrificed. When the shaving is over the child's hair and nails are laid on a bread and carried away to be thrown into a river.

BISMILLAH.

The rite of Bismillah or taking the name of God takes place among Musalmans when a boy or a girl reaches the age of four years, four months and four days.

The child is covered with Sahra or flower sheet seated on a cushion. Sweetmeats are laid before it and of those two plates covered with gold papers are given to it.

The Mullah or priest repeats the opening chapter of the kuran and the child follows.

The priest then utters blessings on the child and its parents and the members of the company present say Amen at every pause.

A procession is then uttres and the child is taken to kiss the Dargah (tomb) of the family guardian saint (Pcer) when the procession returns many presents are made to the child by friends and relations and the females one by one perform the Balayan Lena or the ceremony of taking upon themselves the child's sorrow. In doing it a woman passes her hands over the child from head to foot and then setting her knuckle or finger tips against her temples presses them till the joints crack.

CIRCUMCISION.

Circumcision or Khatna takes place among Musalmans generally when the boy is six or seven years old.

Among the Shaikhs and Mogals it sometimes takes place as early as the sixth day after birth.

This rite is considered so important by these people that it is performed on girls as well as on boys.

The simplest form of circumcision is mere amputation of the prepare. On the day fixed for the operation a red cotton cloth, about four feet square, is spread in the room in which it is to be performed.

A copper tray full of soft askes is placed in front of it. The boy with only his shirt on and held by a strong male relative is seated on a weoden stool about a foot high. The barber first introduces into the foreskin a small bamboo chip probably to feel and ascertain that no part of the foreskin adheres to the gland. When he finds that the prepace is free, he turns up the foreskin, and having cleaned it lets it go. He then takes a pair of smooth bamboo pinches and holding the ends dexterously cuts of with a sharp razor the foreskin close to the pincers.

The pincers are then taken out and after drawing up the ends of the foreskin above the gland a little soft red powder is sprinkled on the wound to staunch the blood. The wound heals up in about 2 or three days. The recovery of the child is celebrated with great rejoicings. Friends send presents of sweetments.

SUPERSTITION REGARDING THE ILLNESS OF CHILDREN.

It is believed both by Hindus and Musalmans that children are liable to the influence of the evil eye. The two chief gnards against it are iron articles and black articles. To turn aside the evil eye, the handsome and beloved children also wear a necklace of square copper of silver plates and on these plates numbers are marked whose total when counted horizantally and vertically or diagonally always comes to the same figure either 15 or 20. Whenever a child goes out a lamp black mark is made on its right check or behind the right ear.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox, including measles and chicken pox is called Sitla when it is epedemic. Small pox is believed by the Hindus to be presided over by a godess called Sitla Mata or small pox mother. To protect their children mothers propitiate Sitla Mata once in a year on the bright or dark seventh of Sharavan (August) which is the day sacred to her. As small pox is believed to be caused by heat, artificial heat is avoided as much as possible on that day and all the members of a family bathe with cold water and eat cold food cooked on the previous day. When a child is actually attacked with small pox Mata Maiya propitiated by a visit to her stone image which is kept in a Mahadev or Mata's temple or under a Nimb, or Pipal tree. Among Kolis Katchis, or Kumbars and other low castes the small pox stone is kept near their other objects of worship. One of the most reputed stones of small pox godess near this State is in the Karauli State. The small pox godess is visited on the seventh, fifteenth or twenty first day after the appearance of the disease on a Monday and Friday. No medicine is given to the child. The sight of a woman in child-birth or in her monthly sickness and a person in black and of any unclean person is believed to be very injurious to the child. It is therefore protected from strangers' gaze and its cot is strewn with nimb leaves to avert the ill effect produced by the shadow of an unclean person accidently falling on it.

TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP.

Under the orders of the Provincial Census Superintendent a list of the different terms of relationship was made out and is given here to show that many terms of relationship which are not differentiated in the English language but are in the local dialects while there are some terms of relationship which are differentiated in English but are not in the vernacular.

Vernacular terms of relationship.

		Brij Brasha.			
Serial No.	- English terms.	By men.	By women.		
3	Father	पिता Pita.	The same.		
2	Mother	माता Mata.	? 7		
ន	Son	पूत्र Putra.	77		
1	Daughter	पुत्री Putri.	77		
ð	Brother	भिराता Bhrita.	, 77		
б	Sister	वेहन Bahan.	72		
.7	Elder brother	वडा भिराता Bara Bhirata.	;• · · · ·		
. 8	Younger brother	छोटा भिराता Chhota Bhirata.	छोटा भाई chhota Bhai.		
9	Elder sister	वडी वेहन Bari Behan.	"		
10	Younger sister	छोटी चेहन Choti Behan.	77		
11	Father's brother	काका Kaka.	23		
12	Brother's child	भतीजा Bhatija.	:;		
13	Father's brother's wife	ताइ या काकी Tai or Kaki.	3 7		
14	Husband's mother's child	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"		
15	Father's broher's child	कावा का लडका Kaka ka Larka.	37 .		
16	Father's sister	मुद्रा Bhua.	·		
17	Father's sister's husband	फ़्फा Phupa.	; ;		
1.8	Wife's brother's child	साले का लडका Salai kai Larkai.	? 7		
19	Father's sister's child	भुत्रा का लडका Bhua kai Larkai.	27		
20	Mother's brother	मामा Mama.	7.7		
21	Sister's child	भानेज Bhanej.	77		
22	Mother's brother's wife	मांइ Main.	37		
23	Husband's sister's child	नंद के लड़के Nand kai Larkai.	"		
24	Mother's brother's child	मामा के लड़के Mama kai Larkai.	77		
25	Mother's sister	मात्रवसी Mavsi.	,,		
20	Mother's sister's husband	मोसा Mosa.	71		

Hindi,		Undu.		
By men.	By women.	By men.	By women.	
पता Pita.	The same.	वाप Вар.	The same.	
ाता Mata.	"	मां man.	**	
न्त्र Putra.	, ,	चेटा Beta.	"	
हुनी Putri.	77	वेदी Beti.	27	
भाई Bhai.	77	भाई Bhai.	. ,,	
भगनी Bhagni.	,,	वेहन Behan.	,,,	
वडा भाई या दादा Bara Bhai	22	घडा भाइ Bara Bhai.	"	
or Dada. छोटा साई Chhota Bhai.	,,	छोटा भाइ Chhota Bhai.	77	
वडी वेहन या ज़ीजी ^{Bari}	77	आपा A pa.*	,,	
Behan or Jiji. छोटी बेहन Chhoti Behan.	1	बुआ Bua*	,,	
काका Kaka.	,,	चाचा Chacha.	"	
काका Kaka: भतीना Bhatija.	77	भतीजा Bhatja.	37	
भताना Duanga. ताइ या काकी Tai or Kaki		ताइ यां चाची Tai or	, ,,	
तेड या देवर Jeth or Deve		' Chachi. । जेठ या देवर Jeth or	"	
	į	Dever. ताउ या चाचा का लुडक्	τ . , ,,	
काका का लडका Kaka ka Larka.	***	Tao or Chacha kai Lark फुर्चा Phupi*	77	
मुत्रा Bhua.	"	फूपा Phupa.	"	
Fur Phupa.	"	साले का लडक़ा Salai k	ai "	
साले का लडका Salai ka Larka.	"	Larkai. फुपों के लड़के Phupi ka		
भुत्रा के लडके Bhua kai Larkai.	"	Larkai.		
मामा Mama.	"	ніні Mama.	"	
भानजा Bhanja.	n	भानजा Bhanija.	"	
मांइ Main.	,,	मामी या मुमानी Mami Mumani.	or ,,	
नंदके लंडके Nand kai La	rkai ,,	भानज Bhanija	,,	
मामाकेलंडके Mama kai	77	मायुजाद भाइ Mamuz Bhai.	ad . "	
Larkai. मोसी Mosi.	23	खाला Khala*	77	
मोसा Mosa	72	खाल् Khalu [®]	77	

			BRIJ BHASHA.	
Serial No.	English terms.	,	By men.	By women.
27	Wife's Sister's child	•••	साली के लडके Sali kai Larkai.	The same.
28	Mother's sister's child	•••	मोसी के लड़के Mosi kai Larkai.	. 22
29	Father's father	•••	बाबा Baba.	23
30	Son's son	•••	पोता Pota.	,,
31	Father's mother	•••	श्राजी Aji.	21
32	Mother's father	•••	Nana नाना.	. 22
33	Daughter's son	•••	धेवता Dhaivta.	,,
34	Mother's mother	•••	नानी Naui.	'27
35	Husband	• • •	धनी Dhani.	>>
36	Wife	•••	घर वाली Ghar wali.) 1
37	Wife's father	•••	सुसर Susar.	. 33
38	Daughter's husband	•••	सगा Saga.))
39	Wife's mother	•••	सास Sas.	. >>>
40	Husband's father		सुसर Susar.	77
41	Son's wife	•••	दुरेहन Dulhain.	>>
42	Husband's mother	•••	ৰাৰ Sas.	, 57
43	Wife's brother	•••	साला Sala.	22
44	Sister's husband	•••	जीजा Jija.	73
45	Wife's sister	•••	साली Sali.	2)
46	Husband's brother		जेड या देवर Jeth or Dever.	***
47	Brother's wife		भावी या वह Bhabe or Bahu.	22
48	Husband's sister	•••	ननद् Nanad.	"
49	Wife's sister's husband	•••.	साहू Sarhu.	, >>
50	Husband's brother's wife		जेठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani	77
51	Son's wife's parent	•••	समधी और समधन Samdhi and Samdhan.	27
52	Wife's brother's wife		सलेज Salaj.	"

Hindi.	Urdu.			
By men.	By women.	By men.	By women.	Remarks.
साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.	साली के लडके Sali kai Larkai.	The same.	
मोसी के लड़के Mosi kai Larkai.	77	खाला के लंडके Khala kai Larkai.	ול	
चार्चा Baba.	77	वाचा Baba.	•>	
नाती Nati.	; ;	नवीरा Nabera*	पोता	
दादी Dadi	"	दादी Dadi.	23	
नाना Nana.	17	नाना Nana.	••	
धेवता Dhaivta.	79	नवासा Nawasa.	יר	
नानी Nani.	*3	नानी Nani.	**	
पत Pat.	23	खावींद Khawind.	7:	
इस्त्रो Istri.	לל	जोजे Zojai.	רכ	
सुसर Sausr.	71	खुसर Khusar.	, 1	
जबाई Jawain.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	खाचींद Khawind.	, ,	`
स्रास Sas.	; ;	खुश्दामन Khush-	***	
सुसर Sasur.	77	daman. खुसर Khusar.	77	
यह Bahu.	٠,	दुलेहन Dulaihan.	*;	
सास Sas.	;y	सास Sas.	••	
साला Sala.	ינ	साला Sala.	77	
जीजा Jija	7-	चेहनोइ Behnoi.	7;	
साली Sali.	,,,	साली Sali.	>:	
जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	77	जेंड या देवर Jeth or	; 7	
भावी या बहु Bhabi or Bahu) ;	Dever. भावी या वह Bhabi or	77	
ननद् Nand.	57	Bahu. बोबी Bibi.	ור	
साहू Sarhu.	33	हमजुल्फ Hamzulf.	77	
जिञ्चानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani.	71	जिठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani.	· נל	
समधी श्रोर समधन or Samdhi Samdhan.	71	समधी और समधन Samdhi and Samdan.	37	
सलेज Salaj.	27	सलेज Salaj.	27	

It may also be noted that those who are equal in age to the speaker are generally spoken of by the people in the State as brothers if males and as sister if females and as uncles or aunt if they are of the age of his father or mother.

Certain previleges are attached to certain relations such as the eldest of the family generally has a right to name the newly born child and has a right to get a present for that. The eldest son of the deceased puts fire to the corps.

A maternal uncle is entitled to get one fourth of the dowery and so forth. Sala and Susra are generally used as terms of abuse.

Chapter VIII.

EDUCATION.

The instructions of the Provincial Census Superintendent were to mark those persons as literate in column 14 of the Census Schedule who could both read and write any language, and mark those who could both read and write English as literate in English in column 15 of the Schedule. Those instructions were strictly followed and hence there can not be strictly speaking any true comparison of the figure of 1901 when no strict restrictions were followed in this respect. As desired by the Darbar a record was made of all the vernacular languages or scripts in which each person was literate. A reference to the Imperial Table VIII will show that there are 5,188 literate males and 281 females. Of those 4,390 know Hindi, 528 Urdu, 418 English and 133 other languages for which a detail is given in the foot note of the table. Table IX gives figures by caste. Of the total literate population 70.7 belong to the higher castes of Brahmans, Rajputs, Vaish, Bhargavas and Kayasth while 29.3 persons belong to the low eastes such as Menas, Gujars, Chamars etc. Of the total population of 1,613 males and 1,111 females of the Jats in the State 151 males and 17 females have been returned as literate.

In the total population of this State only 2.08 persons out of a hundred are literate in the limited sense in which this term was used at the present Census.

Taking the sexes separately one male in every 28 and one female in every 424 can read and write; of the total number of literate males 76.3 P. C. are over 20 years of age and 1.8 P. C. are under 10. The remaining 21.9 P. C. are distributed between the age periods of 10-15 and 15-20. The figures of literates for each district are returned as follows:—

Tehsil.		Liter	rate.	Percentage.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Gird .		2,567	220	6.7	0.7
Rajakhera	• • •	461	22	. 2.2	0.1
Kolari	•••	588	7	2.4	0.03
Baseri	•••	431	6	1.8	0.03
Bari	•••	735	15	2.6	0.1
Sirmathra &	Rejhoni Jagirs	406	11	4.6	0.2
	~	5,188	281		

It shows that Gird Tehsil stands highest in the list and Sirmathra comes the next followed by Bari, Kolari and Rajakhera while Baseri is the last.

Education by religion.—The figures for literates by religion and by Tehsil are returned thus:—

N_{i}	o. Tehsil		Hindu	Mohomedan	Jain	Others	Total
1	Gird	•••	2,215	429	57	86	2,787
2	Rajakhera.		364	. 15	100	4	483
3	Kolari	•••	573	20	2	•••	595
4	Baseri		411	25	1	•••	437
5	Bari	•••	635	110	3	2	750
6	Sirmathra a	md					
	Rejhoni J	Jagirs	393	21	2	t	417
	Total		4,591	620	165	93	5,469

English Education.—In the State, as a whole there are 1.6 persons per 1,000 of the total population who stated that they knew English. Of these 1 in 358 males and 1 in 7,942 nearly, females know English.

The ratio is naturally the highest in the Dholpur Town which is the Capital of the State and has got the only one English High School.

The advantage of the English Education is taken to the greatest extent by Kayasthas (98) Brahmans (97) and Banyas (43). So far as can be gathered from the comparison of the figures of literates with the figures returned on the previous Census it will be seen that the number of literate males has increased from 3,891 in 1901 to 5,188 in 1911.

Female education has also made some progress in the present decade but the percentage is still very low. It is however hoped that the girl School established recently will show better results in the next Census.

Chapter IX.

LANGUAGE.

The instructions for filling in the column 13 of the Census schedule were:—
"Enter the language which each person ordinarily uses in his own house. In
the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mothers should be
entered."

Foreign languages spoken in this State are given in Imperial Table X and a comparison of these figures with those of 1901 will show that there has been a decrease under.

Hindi	•••	***	2,53,149 persons
Urdu	444	•••	8,410 ,,

while a new dialect "Dholpuri" has been recorded this time. The reasons for these differences in these figures are that in the State the people generally

speak a language which can not strictly be called Hindi, Brij Bhasha nor Urdu. In 1901 the language of the Mohomedans generally was taken to be Urdu and that of the Hindus as Hindi and this principle was followed indiscriminately. This time effort was made to make a distinction between the Hindi, Urdu and the local Dholpuri dialect speaking people and only those who did speak true Hindi and Urdu have been recorded as Hindi and Urdu speaking people while the others who spoke the local dialect were recorded as speaking "Dholpuri"

Uses of mother tongue.—Figures for the languages spoken by the people help the administrators to find out which languages are mostly spoken in each area and whether each is increasing or decreasing in popularity so that orders regarding the languages to be used in courts and Schools by officials and in official papers may be adopted accordingly. 24 languages and dialects have been recorded as the home language of the people living within the limits of this State. Of these 20 are vernaculars of India, 1 of the Asiatic countries, 1 of Africa and 2 are European languages. Hindi and Urdu with Dholpuri may be said the vernaculars of the people living in Dholpur State. The rest of the languages spoken are mostly the languages of immegrants in the State.

The figures of the three main languages by districts have been recorded as follows:—

LANGUAGE SPOKEN.

	Dholp	nuri.	1	Iindi.	Ura	?u .
,	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.
Gird	36,339	30,183	961	601	437	433
Rajakhera	19,439	11,975	1,049	4,192	. 2	•••
Kolari	24,350	20,489	252	255	12	4
Baseri	23,629	19,540	50	22	21	6
Bari	27,885	23,388	99	54	380	412
Sirmathra and Rejhor	ni					
Jagirs	8,676	6,965	17	4	5	7
		***************************************		***************************************		
1	,40,318	1,12,540	2,428	5,128	857	862

The Dholpmi dialect according to the grouping of Dr. Gresson was shown in 1901 to belong to the main group of Rajasthani language by Captain A. D. Banuerman I.S.C. late Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and in his list of languages sent to Dholpm Census office with his letter No. 989 dated 5th May 1901 it was shown to be spoken in Dholpm.

The introduction of new institution and new ideas in life have led to the incorporation of many English words in the vernacular languages of the State. Such words as—Master, Class, Report, Deputy, Railway, Station, Ticket, Pass, Guard, Engine, Motor car, Superintendent, Appeal, Magistrate, Judge, Police, Notice, Warrant, Doctor, Plague, Stamp, Cricket, Band, Bottle, Button, etc., are now used like ordinary vernacular words.

The languages such as Dholpuri, Hindi, are all written in Devnagri character and the order of the Darbar dated 3rd April 1907 was circulated to the effect that all miscellaneous work in State offices should be done in Hindi and this order has been carried out, as far as practicable. Devnagri script is generally taught in all the village Schools of the State.

Chapter X.

INFIRMITIES.

In column 16 of the Census Schedule information was collected for certain defined infirmities for which the enumerators had distinct instructions as to the entries they had to make. Only four sorts of infirmities were asked to be recorded, viz. Blind of both eyes, insane, suffering from corrosive leprosy and deaf and dumb by birth. But the word by birth when translated literally was thought by many to govern the other infirmities as well and hence early efforts were made to suppliment these instructions.

The figures for the four infirmities when compared with those recorded in 1901 stand thus:—

		1901		1911	
		M.	F.	M.	\mathcal{V} .
Insane	•••	ī	3	16]()
Deaf and dumb	•••	48	15	53	25
Lepers	•••	15	2	14	2
Blind	•••	161	145	261	353
	***			-	
ŋ	Cotal	231	165	344	390

The increase noticed in all the figures may be largely due to the care bestowed in recording the infirmities this time. To be sure of all possible mistakes the entries were made to be re-checked by the District officers and found correct.

INFIRMITIES BY RELIGION.

Per 10,000 of the population.

	Insane.		$Deaf\ and\ dumb.$		Le_{i}	Lepers.		Blind.	
•	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F,	
Hindus	1.0	0.6	3.2	2.0	8:0	0.1	18.0	29.5	
Mohomedan	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.1	20.9	32.2	
			$25 \cdot 5$						
Others	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	

Among the Insanes it will be seen that the ratio is high among Mohomedans which may be due to their non-vegetable diet.

Deaf-Mutism.—The figure noted above shows that there are 29.6 deaf mutes in 1,00,000 of the population against 23.2 in 1901 but this increase is due only to the accuracy of the return rather than to any other cause.

As compared with the figures of India as a whole which were 62 males and 42 females in 1901 in a population of 1,00,000 persons there are 36.6 males and 20.8 females in this State.

From the totals of the figures for the insane and deaf-mutes it will be noticed that the males suffer more than the females throughout the State. The proportion of deaf-mutes is higher between the age period of 0-44 than it is in the age period of 45 and upward which fact shows that deaf-mutes are short lived as compared with persons not so afflicted.

Blindness.—The total figures for the blind persons returned in the State are 232-9 per 1,00,000 of the population. There is an increase of 308 over the figures of 1901. The facts that the eye operations performed in cataract cases outnumber those performed in the previous decade and the comparative immunity from the small-pox by the spread of vaccination throughout the State, the increase in the number of blind persons noted in this Census is a wonder but it may be due to the accuracy of the Statistics than for any other cause which brings about blindness. The ambiguous wordings of the instructions in the past Censuses must have caused the omission of recording as blind those who were not so from birth. In the present Census the figures were re-checked by the District officers after the Census and only a very few cases in the whole lot were found to be wrongly entered.

The proportion of the blind is 180.7 males to 296.3 females in the population of 1.00,000. The excess of the females over the males is natural as the domestic arrangement of Hindu homes where Hindus form 92.2 P. C. of the population is a fruitful cause of blindness among the females.

The figures by age periods will show that for 0-25 there are 58 male and 34 female blinds while for 25-70 and over the figures for the two sexes are 203 and 319 which fact clearly proves that the daily seeluded life of the Hindu community tells very seriously on the health of the woman folk.

The figures for lepers noted above show that the number of lepers in the State as a whole are returned 16 instead of 17 in 1901.

The number of lepers is the highest amongst the Jains. The Statistics of lepers by caste show that Banya caste have the highest figure for lepers in the State. Of 14 male lepers there are only 2 females. These figures go to show that the males are more liable to this dire disease than the females.

Chapter XI.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

A caste is defined by Sir Herbert Risley in his India volume of the last Census as "a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. Claiming common descent from a mythical ancestors, human or devine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those "ho are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogenous corminates." A caste is almost invariably endogamous in the sense that a member of the large circle denoted by the common name may not marry outside that circle, but within the circle there are usually a number of smaller circles, each of which is also endogamous."

"Social Restrictions" as has been said by Mr., Gait C. I. E. the Census Commissioner for India in an article on caste in the Eucyclopidia of Religion and Ethics "exist amongst all nations but nowhere are they so rigidly observed as amongst the Hindus" But times are changing always and though in the present age people especially those who are called educated may not be so superstitiously particular in matters of eating and drinking yet they do scrupliously observe the caste rules and regulations which are remarkably stable and absolute with regard to the marriages and which may therefore be called the essential principles of the castc. To have therefore a complete and accurate record of the caste of the Hindus is a very difficult task in the Census operation. People have got very vague-ideas about the castes themselves. They give name of the castes which are really no castes but the name of clans, title or occupations. cases persons of low castes in their present prosperous condition feel ashamed to give out the true name of their real caste and try to conceal it with a view to eliminate all such incorrect names and to avoid all possible inaccuracies the Provincial Census Superintendent had taken early opportunity to compile a complete list of all the castes returned in 1901 and under instructions I had held a meeting of the leading personages and took their opinion as to which of the names given in the list were true caste names. A vernacular copy of the list was then sent to the Tchsildars for the guidance of the Census staff. number of wrong entries due to ignorance or to deliberate mis-statement was thus greatly reduced.

The enumerators however had instructions to enter all new names which they may be told to enter in course of the preliminary and final enumeration. Some names so entered were subsequently on investigation found to be synonymous e. g. Kahars, Bhois and Dhimars which were found to really belong to the same stock. Investigation into all such new castes was subsequently made by me and the results reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent under whose orders a list has now been made up and is attached to this chapter for ready reference.

It will be seen that by a variety of complex social influences whose working can not be precisely traced a number of types or varieties of castes might be formed. These may be due to (1) functional (2) sectarian (3) racial (4) and a mixture of other castes.

For instance every caste purposes to have a traditional occupation though now many of its members have abondoned it. The Mochis, Lohars, Sunars, and other artizau castes are quite distinct though most of them do not now follow their traditional vocations. The Gosains and Jogces etc. castes belonged originally to the religious sects but have not formed separate castes. The Rajputs and Rebaris etc. castes were originally tribes or races but have subsequently formed into separate castes.

Origin of sub-caste. - Enquiries made into the twenty typical castes show that bigger groups have sub-castes which may have arisen from causes such as

Residence in a different locality.

The adoption or abondonment of a degrading occupation. (1)

Difference of occupation even if neither is degrading.

As compared with the figures of India as a whole which were 62 males and 42 females in 1901 in a population of 1,00,000 persons there are 36.6 males and 20.8 females in this State.

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CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

A caste is defined by Sir Herbert Risley in his India volume of the last Census as "a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. Claiming common descent from a mythical ancestors, human or devine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those "ho are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogenous corundation. A caste is almost invariably endogamous in the sense that a member of the large circle denoted by the common name may not marry-outside that circle, but within the circle there are assually a number of smaller circles, each of which is also endogamous."

"Social Restrictions" as has been said by Mr., Gait C. I. E. the Census Commissioner for India in an article on caste in the Encyclopidia of Religion and Ethies "exist amongst all nations but nowhere are they so rigidly observed as amongst the Hindus" But times are changing always and though in the present age people especially those who are called educated may not be so superstitiously particular in matters of cating and drinking yet they do scrupliously observe the easte rules and regulations which are remarkably stable and absolute with regard to the marriages and which may therefore be called the essential principles of the caste. To have therefore a complete and accurate record of the caste of the Hindus is a very difficult task in the Census operation. People have got very vagne-ideas about the eastes themselves. They give name of the eastes which are really no eastes but the name of clans, title or occupations. eases persons of low eastes in their present prosperous condition feel ashamed to give out the true name of their real easte and try to conceal it with a view to eliminate all such incorrect names and to avoid all possible inaccuracies the Provincial Census Superintendent had taken early opportunity to compile a complete list of all the eastes returned in 1901 and under instructions I had held a meeting of the leading personages and took their opinion as to which of the names given in the list were true easte names. A vernacular copy of the list was then sent to the Tehsildars for the guidance of the Census staff. number of wrong entries due to ignorance or to deliberate mis-statement was thus greatly reduced.

The enumerators however had instructions to enter all new names which they may be told to enter in course of the preliminary and final enumeration. Some names so entered were subsequently on investigation found to be synonymous e. g. Kahars, Bhois and Dhimars which were found to really belong to the same stock. Investigation into all such new castes was subsequently made by me and the results reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent under whose orders a list has now been made up and is attached to this chapter for ready reference.

It will be seen that by a variety of complex social influences whose working can not be precisely traced a number of types or varieties of castes might be formed. These may be due to (1) functional (2) sectarian (3) racial (4) and a mixture of other castes.

For instance every caste purposes to have a traditional occupation though now many of its members have abondoned it. The Mochis, Lohars, Sunars, and other artizan eastes are quite distinct though most of them do not now follow their traditional vocations. The Gosains and Jogees etc. castes belonged originally to the religious seets but have not formed separate castes. The Rajputs and Rebaris etc. castes were originally tribes or races but have subsequently formed into separate castes.

Origin of sub-caste.—Enquiries made into the twenty typical castes show that bigger groups have sab-castes which may have arisen from causes such as

Residence in a different locality. (1)

The adoption or abondonment of a degrading occupation. (2)

Discrepage of accumption even if neither is degrading.

- (4) Variation in social practices.
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Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction of a Panchayat extends over these who belong to that particular easte. The members of the easte may all be in one town or village or may be distributed in different towns or villages. The Panchayat takes cognizance of all social matters or which concerns the easte e.g. breaking of easte rules, giving permission to marry a child outside the limit of the area fixed for contracting marriages, granting divorces etc. and in some instances other social matters are also brought before the Panchayat for decision.

Servants of the Panchayats.—Ordinarily Panchayats are called by the afflicted party whose duty is to call the members together and the expenses of the Panchayat are borne by the party or parties whom the panchayat held responsible to defray the expenses.

Procedure.—The members of the Panchayat summoned by the parties concerned work under the guidance of the president elect. They take evidence examine witnesses hear what the accuser and the accused have to say and give such decision as to them may appear proper. The whole proceedings as well as the final order is oral excepting in very rare cases in which the finding is given in writing.

Punishment.—The breach of a caste rule is ordinarily punished by a fine, temporary or permanent excommunication according to the nature of the offence. The party may also be required to provide a feast for the Panchayat or go to the gauges to take a bath in its sacred water. If the caste sentence is unjust or unnecessarily hard or the parties are dissatisfied in any other way with the decision of the Panchayat they recourse to the law courts of the State where decisions on all social matters are generally decided on caste rules and regulations.

Caste restrictions.—There are numerous restrictions in force on the conduct of a man by the unwritten law of his community. In the castes in which caste conferences are now being held the laws are now written in black and white. The roles of the Walter Krit Hitkarni Sabha originally intended for the Rajputs but which have recently been extended to all castes in the State have complete control over all caste ceremonies on the occasion of marriages. The caste rules have complete control over marriages, food and drink. Certain occupations are forbidden to certain castes and if a member of these castes do follow such forbidden occupations he is excommunicated unless he leaves that calling and apologises the members of his caste for his behaviour in the past. For example if a Brahman does any menial service, or sells liquor or meat he is sore to be excommunicated.

Modern disintegrating tendencies.—Within the last twenty or thirty years education and coming in contact with the out-siders have brought about many changes in some of the minor caste restrictions. The change is most perceptible in the distinctive caste dress. Pajamas and angerkhas have yielded place to European fashioned shirts and soats, and the Pagri or head dress to caps, safas and even sola hats. Collars and ties have come into fashion among the educated and half educated of the generation. The practice of shaving the head and keeping a big tuft of hair on the crown of the head (chutya.) which was the distinctive sign of a Hindu, has been discarded and the practice of haveing close cropped hair has been the fashion of the day. Formerly one could at a glauce guess the caste of a Hindu from his peculiar dress, but now the change in

his exterior has been so great that it becomes difficult to find out not only his caste, but also whether he is a Hindu, Parsi or Musalman. Caste restrictions regarding food and pollution by touch are also being broken down owing to the spread of western ideas and the improved means of communications. Promisenous travelling now prevails throughout the country and Brahmans and other twice born sit and take refreshment in contact with Shudras, outcastes and Melachhas on the benches of the railway carriages conveniently closing thier eyes to the contamination which such contiguity involves. The Railways, public Hospitals, Jails, law courts and such other intstitutions ignore the claims of eastes within their walls. public schools and colleges persons of all castes except the lowest sit together in the same class rooms, join in the same games on the play-ground and often reside and eat meals together in boarding houses attached to some of them. of ærated waters prepared by non-Hindus, Biscnits manufactured by Huntley and Palmer and other western manufacturers are freely partaken and when doctors advise, there is no hesitation even in taking chicken, soup or egg-mixture. There are many educated Hindus who deliberately break through the rules of caste when it suits them to do, but in their own houses the fear of giving offence to their more orthodox caste-fellows and the female members of the family lead them to observe the established rules and propositions and so long as they do this their laxity elsewhere is condoned. Brought up in seelusion and without much education the females in a family are tenacious of the old observances' restrictions and regard any departures There have recently however been signs of a great from them with disfavour. change in the treatment of Hindu ladies of high castes. Following the example of their advanced communities Hindu gentlemen are now becoming anxious to give their daughters a good education. It is now only a matter of time for females of the educated classes to appear freely in public and when they do so the restrictions of the easte system so far as ordinary social intercourse is concerned are doomed. The uneducated masses however are far more conservative than the educated few and it may be doubted whether they wi kly imitate their examples in those leading the same life with but very matters. The masses in the villager little change.

Caste among Jains.—Only the Mahajan caste has been recorded among the Jains in this State. It is said that individual members of a caste who accept Jainism as their religion continue to be its member along with those who follow Hinduism A Vaishnav girl married into a Jain family may continue to be a Vaishnava. In spite of the religions difference the social customs of Jains and Hindus among the Bania castes are much the same and the Brahman priests attend the ceremonies of the Jains without any scruples as regards their own social position among their castemen of the Hindus.

Castes among Mohomedans.—All Mohomedans can eat and drink together and although generally marriages among them are restricted among Members of certain groups and tribes only there is nothing like outcasting or excommunication for marrying beyond those limits. The main distinction between them is that founded on their being foreigners or indiginous. Their main divisions are Saiyads, Mugals, Pathaus and Shaikhs. Saiyads claim their descent from the Prophet and are therefore respected among the Mohomedans. They use Mir among the males and Begum among the females as their titles. Mugals are the descendents of the Mugal conquerors of India and use Mi rza before (Born of great man)

and Beg (Lord) after their names, while the females add khanams to their names. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Most of the families in Dholpur and Bari are the direct descendents of the Afgan Sardars who had come in India from Afganistan in 12, or 13 century A. D. They built small fortress and acquired villages which they could bring under their control. They are still in possession of Jagir and Mafi lands which their ancestors obtained at the hands of the administrators of the part of the country and which was laterly recognised by the late His Hgihness the Maharaj Rana Kiratsingh when this State came into his possession. The title of Shaikh applies to all the other Mohomedans who are not Saiyad, Mugal or Pathan because the Prophet has himself said that all converts to his faith were of him and of his tribes.

Percentage of main caste.—82 castes have been returned in the State. Of them among the Hindus are:—

•							ce
1.	Brahmans	form	12·3 P. C.	of the	total popul	ation.	,ive
2.	Banias	;7	4.9	;;	73		well
	or Mahajan	3					ig is
3.	Rajputs.	;;	8.2	;;	;;		•
	genuine.	::	7.9	;;	;7		fine,
	Rajakher	a. ;;	1.8	::	;;		frence.
4.	Kayasth.	::	0.9	;;	27		to the
5.	Jat.	:1	1.0	;;	**		inst or
ij.	Chakar						ecision
	(Golapurab.)	22	2.02	;;	;;		ons on
7.	Gujar.	;1	7.6	: 7	:1) h
8.	Goshain.	11	1.0	:;	23		
9.	Lodha.	11	4.1	;;	:,		on the
10.	Gadarya.	**	$\frac{2\cdot 5}{7\cdot 5}$;;	11		which
11.	Katchbi.	21	ე.⊴: lau.	"	:7		white.
12.	Kumhar.	"	1. pha ori		;;		uts but
13.	Nai	22	1.8 castes	; in	;7		bontrol
14.	Mena	11	4.3 Or	:,	;1		's have
15.	Kahar.	22	0.8 /	;;	:1		ire for-
16.	Barhai.	77	1.7	;,	;;		bidden
17.	Dhobi.	17	1.4	;;	"		the
18.	Koli.	27	$3\cdot 2$;;	77		.
19.	Chamar.	37	16.0	71	::		}
20.	Bhangi.	37	0.8	:7	27		
21.	Others.	"	4.8	;;	**		
	Total		92.2	•••	•••		

Those among the Mohomedans the Sayads form 0.4 P. C. of the total population

Total		6.9	•••	
Others	37	1.4	21	;;
Shaikh	27	3.0	;;	;,
Pathan	77	2.0	;;	"
Mugals	37	Q·1	23	71

The percentage	ı		For	tha	two	Censuses	has been	returned	thus:—
The percentage	IJУ	easte	TOF	UIIC	Cito	0101			1911.

Hindus.		ensuses has be 9101.	•	
	_	12.6	•••	12.3
Brahmans.	•••	5.1	•••	4.9
Banias.	•••	•		
Rajputs.		8-1	•••	8.2
(a) Genuine.	• • •	1.8	•••	1.8
(b) Rajakhera	•••	0.9		0.5
. Kayasth.	•••	1.1	± '4'0	1.0
. Jat.	•••,	2.4	** * *	2.5
. Golapurab.	• • •	7.7	• • '•	7.6
. Gujar.	•••	1.1	•••	1.0
3. Goshain.	•••	3.8		4.1
9. Lodha.	•••	2·1	•••	2.5
0. Gadarya.	•••		•••	9.2
1. Katchhi.	•••	8:3	•••	1.4
2. Kumhar.	• • •	1.4	•••	1.8
3. Nai.	•••	1.8	• • •	4.3
4. Mena.	•••	5.2	fg. 414	0.8
15. Kahar.	•••	1.1	• • •	1.7
16. Barhai.	•••	1-8	•••	
		1.3	•••	1.4
• • •	***	3.3	****	3.2
18. Koli.	•••	15.9	• • •	16.0
19. Chamar.		0.8	•••	0.8
20. Bhangi.	•••	4.8	• • •	4.8
21. Others.	***	00.9		92.2
Total	•••	92.3		• • •
	Moho	medens. 1901.		1911.
		0.3	***	0.4
1. Sayad.	•••	0-1	•••	0.1
2. Mngals.	•••	2.1	•••	5.0
3. Pathan.	•••	4.2	***	3.0
4. Shaikh.	•••			1.4
5. Others.	•••	•••	•••	<u> </u>

Considerable change is observed in the mode of living and style of dwelling and the nature of furniture used now by the people of Dholpur specially in the town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats of various shapes and styles. Linseed oil has yielded place to kerosine oil which is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. shoes are being rapidly displaced by black or brown leather western styled shoes The old practice of keeping long tuft of hairs on the heads is fast disappearing and the western fashion of wearing close cut hair over the whole head is In lieu of the Gadi Takia most houses have now a few chairs and tables and the brass shamas have been replaced by foreign made lamps and coming into vogue.

The change in female dress is also well marked. In place of widely and lanterns. thickly made Lengas foreign made Saris are now becoming into use. change is observed every where and the old order changeth giving place to new.

and Beg (Lord) after their names, while the females add khanams to their names. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Most of the families in Dholpur and Bari are the direct descendents of the Afgan Sardars who had come in India from Afganistan in 12, or 13 century A. D. They built small fortress and acquired villages which they could bring under their control. They are still in possession of Jagir and Mafi lands which their ancestors obtained at the hands of the administrators of the part of the country and which was laterly recognised by the late His Hgihness the Maharaj Rana Kiratsingh when this State came into his possession. The title of Shaikh applies to all the other Mohomedans who are not Saiyad, Mugal or Pathan because the Prophet has himself said that all converts to his faith were of him and of his tribes.

Percentage of main caste.—82 castes have been returned in the State. Of them among the Hindus are:—

						3.00
1.	Brahmans fo	orm	12·3 P. C.	of the	total population.	ive
2.	Banias	:)	4.9	72	,,	well
	or Mahajans					ng is
3.	Rajputs.	22	8.5	;;	,,	•
	genuine.	;;	7.9	"	27	ine,
	Rajakhera.	• ;;	1.8	:7	;;	fence.
4.	Kayasth.	;;	0.9	:,	"	to the
5.	Jat.	;;	1.0	77	;;	just or
6.	Chakar					ecision
	(Golapurab.)	17	2.05	,,	"	ons on
7.	Gujar.	27	7.6	77	77 .	,
8.	Goshain.	23	1.0	:)	"	
9.	Lodha.	27	4.1	77	;;	on the
10.	Gadarya.	77	2.5_{-1}	"	**	which
11.	Katehbi.	,,	g.ge law.	,,	> 7	\ white.
12.	Kumhar.	"	1.40ha oru		;;	uts but
13.	Nai	11	1.8 castes	in.	**	control
14.	Mena	"	4.3 or	:,	"	s have.
15.	Kahar.	77	0.8	::	**	ire for-
16.	Barhai.	77	1.7	"	;;	bidden
17.	Dhobi.	"	1.4	:,	;;	the
18.	Koli.	77	$3\cdot 2$;;	37	F J
19.	Chamar.	"	16.0	77	"	1
20.	Bhangi.	22	0.8	;;	"	
21.	Others.	17	4.8	27	37	
	Total	-	92.2	•••	•••	

Those among the Mohomedans the Sayads form 0.4 P. C. of the total population

Tota	al	6-9	•••	
Others	"	1.4	:,	**
Shaikh	27	3.0	22	"
Pathan	,,	2.0	:1	25
Mugals	;;	Q-1	"	;;
36		• •		

e percentage by caste for	Ji biid cii o o	9101.		1911.
Hindus.		12.6	•••	12.3
1. Brahmans.	•••	5 ·1		4.9
2. Banias.	•••	9 1		
Rajputs.		8-1		8.2
(a) Genuine.		1.8	•••	1.8
$\left\{egin{array}{ll} (a) & ext{Genuine.} \ (b) & ext{Rajakhera} \end{array} ight.$	• • 4	0.9	•••	0.9
4. Kayasth.	***	1.1		1.0
5. Jat.	•••	2.4		2.5
6. Golapurab.	***		***	7.6
7. Gujar.	• • •	7.7	• • ′•	1.0
8. Goshain.	•••	1.1	•••	4.1
9. Lodha.	•••	3.8	•••	2.5
10. Gadarya.	•••	2.1	•••	9.2
11. Katchhi.	•••	8.3	•••	
12. Kumhar.	•••	1.4	•••	1.4
	•••	1.8	•••	1.8
207	•••	5.2	10:410	4.3
-	***	1.1	•••	0.8
15. Kahar.		1-8	***	1.7
16. Barhai.		1.3	•••	1.4
17. Dhobi.	•••	3.3	* .	3.2
18. Koli.	•••	15.9	•••	16.0
19. Chamar.	• • •	0.8	•••	0.8
20. Bhangi.	•••	4.8	***	4.8
21. Others.	•••			0.5.0
Total	•••	92.3		92.2
Loui	Moho	nedens.		1911
		1901.		0.4
1. Sayad.	•••	0.3	4. • *•	0.1
2. Mugals.	• • •	0.1	• • •	2.0
3. Pathan.	•••	2·1.	• • •	3.0
4. Shaikh.	•••	4:5	•••	1.4
5. Others.	•••		***	
o, omera,	Total	7.0		6.9

Considerable change is observed in the mode of living and style of dwelling and the nature of furniture used now by the people of Dholpur specially in the town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats of various shapes and styles. Linseed oil has yielded place to kerosine oil which is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes.

The change in female dress is also well marked. In place of widely and thickly made Lengas foreign made Saris are now becoming into use. In shor change is observed every where and the old order changeth giving place to new

List of Castes.

Serail No.	Name	of castes.		Serial No.	Name	of castes.	.	Remarks.
1 2	Ahir Bairagi	•••		28	Jogi (a) Nath	•••		,
3	(a) Babaji Balai	•••	•••	29 30	Jolaha Kachhi	•••	•••	
4	Banjara	•••		31	Kahar	***		
5	Barhai	•••	•••	32	Kalal			
6	Bhangi	•••	•••	33	Kandera (D	honia)	•••	:
7	Bhat	•••	•••	34	Kasai	•••	•••	
8	Bhishti	•••	•••	35	Kayasth	•••		
9	Bhoi	•••	•••	36	Khati	•••	•••	
10	Brahman	•••	•••	37	Khatik -	•••	•••	
	(a) Joshi	•••	•••	38	Kahtri	•••	•••	
	(b) ('howra	si Kammod	•••	39	Kirar	•••	•••	
11	Chakar (Go	lapurab)	•••	40	Koli	•••	•••	
12	Chanur	•••	•••	1 41	Komhar	•••	•••	
13	('hhipa	•••	•••	42	Kumbi	•••	•••	
14	Christian	•••	•••	43	Kunjra	•••	•••	
15	Parzi	•••	•••	44	Lakhera (a) Maniha	•••	•••	
16	Dhanak	•••	•••	45	Lodha	***	•••	•
17	Dhobi	•••	•••	46	Lohar		•••	
18	Dholi (Mira	nsi)	•••	47	Mahajan	•••	•••	
19	English	•••	•••	48	Mali	•••	•••	
20	Fakir	•••	•••	49	Manihar	•••	•••	
21	French	•••	•••		(a) Churigi	ıı.	•••	
22	Gadaria	•••	•••		(b) Lakher	a	•••	
23	Gonnese	•••		50	Mehtar	•••	•••	:
24	Goshair	•••	•••	51	Meo, Mewai	ti .	•••	٠.
25		• • •	•••	52	Mena	•••	•••	
26	(a) Ghosi Irish	•••	•••	53 54	Mirasi Mochi	•••	•••	
27		•••	•••	55	Mogal		•••	

List of Castes.

Serial No.	Castes.		Serial No.	Castes.	Renarks.
56	Moghia			j. Badhakia	
57	Nai			k. Churhela	
58.	Nayak			1. Chobdar	
59	Nat			m. Hijra	
60	Odh			n. Hurakia	
61	Parsi			o. Doin	
62	Pathan	•••		p. Golai	
63	Rajput	•••		q. Jasondhia	
,64	Rangrez	•••	į	r. Jaga	
	(a) Nilgar	•••		s. Kachera	
65	Rawat	•••		t. Kalamat	,
66	Rebari	•••		u. Kanjar	
67	Sayad	•••		v. Kunchbadhia	
68	Scotch	•••		w. Kazi	
69	Shekh	•••		x. Kamnigar	
70	Sunar	•••		y. Mallah	
71	Teli	•••		z. Marehta	
72	Others	•••		a a. Mirdha	
73	Unspecified	•••		a b. Malak	
	Datail of others.			a c. Nanakpanthi	
	a. Bahelia	•••		a d. Patwa	
	b. Bahrupia	•••		a e. Randi	
	c. Bari	•••		a f. Sangtarash	<u> </u>
	d. Baria	•••		a g. Sagalgar	
	e. Bharbhunja			a h. Saphera	
	f. Bharbunja	•••		a i. Tamoli	
	g. Bhand	•••		a j. Kathera	
	h. Bhargava	•••		ak. Tawaif	
	i. Bhatiara	•••		a l. Others	

Chapter XII.

The statistics regarding occupation will be found in Imperial table XV (a) and (b) and XV additional and XVI.

The information regarding occupation was collected in the three columns of the General Census Shedule as noted below:—

		of subsistence . of workers.	Names of subsistence of dependents on actual workers.
-	Principal.	Subsidiary.	actual workers.
-	9	10	.11

The instructions given to the enumerators were as under :-

"Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)-Enter the principal maens of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or earry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house rent, pension Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour for example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a Ginning, Factory or Cotton Mill or on earth work, etc. In the case of agriculturist distinguish between persons who receive rent (Zimindars) and those who pay rent (cultivators). If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as 'maker and seller' of them. Women and children who work at any occupation, which helps to augment the family income, must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependents. Column 10 (subsidiary occupation for actual workers). Enter there any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupations. Thus, if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman but partly also by fishing, the word boatman will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word 'none'. This column will be blank for dependents."

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependents)—For children and women and vold and infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of scrants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

Classification of occupation.—The Census Commissioner has on the present occasion drawn up a new scheme of classification based on that of Dr. Jasques Bertillon Chief Des Travanx statisques de la ville de Paris, a prominent European statisticion.

All occupations were first divided into four classes—(a) Productions of raw material—(b) Transformation and employment of raw materials—(c) Public administration and liberal arts—(d) Miscellaneous. Each of these main classes were then divided into sub classes.

- (a) Raw materials necessary for every occupation are produced either by working upon the soil. I. Agriculture or by working under the soil. II. Extraction of minerals.
- (b) These raw materials are changed by the arts and manufactures. III. Manufactures carried to the places where they are needed. IV. Transport and distributed among consumers by trade. V. Trade. (c) To keep good order and guard the welfare of the preceding occupation, every country has an army and a public force. VI. and a public administration. VII. The liberal profession. VIII. and persons living upon their income IX. naturally follow the occupation just reviewed.
 - (d) Finally it is expedient to establish a division for domestic service. X insufficiently described occupation. XI and unproductive. XII This gives us 4 classes and 12 sub-classes. The sub-classes have further been divided into orders and the orders into groups and so on. For the facility of the sorters the Provincial Census Superintendent had got the very common occupations printed on the sorters tickets. This had rendered the work of the sorters very easy.

The most striking feature of the return is the immense preponderence of agricultural pursuits. Nearly 71.3 percent of the population are agriculturists. 1.1 engaged in the exploitation of the surface of the carth for the production of raw materials.

- .18.1 per cent are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances.
- 6.4 per cent have the principal means of support on public administration and liberal arts while other miscellaneous occupations such as domestic services and insufficiently described occupations are the means of 3.1 per cent of the population.

The number per 1,000 of the population who subsist by the premitive in the State as a whole is as noted below:—

	No. per 1.000
oup incuded.	oj total
	population.
1.2.8a & 6	650.2
4 98,104,168 9,10,12 21,22 41,42,89 43 8,57 14,60,97 54,119 73	61·8 6·2 8·4 20·1 6·1 6·8 9·2 1·5 9·9 12·1 11·1
	54,119

			59	1.5
Grain parchers	• •		33,34,109,126	2.6
Leather workers			38,93,161	14.5
Basket makers, scavanger	• •		138,149,152	8.8
Priests	• •	• •	48,112	9.8
Potters	• •	• •	150,170	18.1
Mendicants	• •		156	0.4
Midwives	• •	••	63,64,118,120	7.7
Grocers and confectioners	• •	••	107,122	3.4
Grain dealers and money lende	ers	• •	69	3.1
Tailors	• •	• •	121	2.4
Vegetable and fruit sellers	• •	• •	136	5.1
Other shop-keepers	• •	• •		2.5
Makers and sellers of bangles	• •	• •	46,90,91,133	20

Workers and dependents.—In every 100 persons there are 55.4 workers and 44.6 dependents in the State as a whole.

Taking the districts separately we find that corresponding proportion of workers and dependents for the districts are:—

District.		Workers.	Dependents.
Gird Rajakhera Kolari Baseri Bari Sirmathya	•••	14.6 6.1 9.5 9.7 11.8 3.7 55.4	11:9 7:9 7:7 6:8 8:0 2:3

It may be observed that only those persons were directed to be returned as dependents who did not in any way add to the earnings of the family. Women and children doing work purely of domestic character such as cooking or bringing water or wood for family use were not returned as actual workers.

In the State as a whole amongst 100 actual workers more than 39.0 per cent are males and a little less than 16.4 per cent are females. Among the pursuits in which more than 500 women have been returned as workers in the State are:—

1.	Group No	o. 2	Ordinary cultivators 2	7,652
2.	-	, 4	Farm servants	4,954
3.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, 22	Cotton spinning	1,265
4.		, 48	Brick and tile makers	597
5.		. 57	Flour grinder	670
6.	• •	, 72	Washing etc.	887
7.	••	. 163	Domestie menial servants	689

The occupation in which females are engaged may be grouped into three classes those which are followed by them independently such as flour grinding and cotton spinning, those which are supplimentary to their husbands occupation such as selling of bangles, oil pressers, regetable seller, Potters and lastly those in which both the sexes work together such as basket making, field labour, grass and ward selling etc.

Agricultural occupation.—The following groups were included in agriculture:—

- a. Ordinary cultivation.
- 1. Income from rent of agriculture.
- 2. Ordinary cultivators (rent payers).
- 3 Agents and Managers of landed estate (not planters, clerks, rent collectors).
- 4. Farm servants, and field labourers.
- 5. Tea, eoffee and indigo planters.
- 6. Fruit, flower vegetable betel vine, arica, nut etc. growers.

Out of a thousand actual workers 25.8 returned themselves as rent receivers (land lords) 335.9 as rent payers (ordinary cultivators) 43.2 as farm servants and field labourers and 0.6 as fruit and flower and vegetable growers. The total number of dependents for these workers following agricultural pursuits is 306.2 per 1,000 of the total population.

Occupation combined with agriculture.—Persons elassed as agriculturist who also followed other pursuits as their subsidiary means of livlihood were also recorded separately in a separate column of the Census Schedule and similarly those who were recovered as non-agriculturist in column 9 but who were partially dependent on agriculture were also so recorded separately and hence in addition to 23.5 per mille who are mainly dependents on agriculture there are also 22.2 per mille who depend on it as a secondary means of subsistence.

The proportion of the agriculturist is the largest in the Rajakhera District.

Then follow Baseri, Kolari, Sirmathra, Bari and Gird in order with 792.4, 787.3, 760.3, 731.0, 714.5, 586.1 respectively. The proportion of persons who are partially agriculturists is the highest in the case of occupation following under group No:—

- 12. Herdsmen, shepherds etc.
- 22. Leather spinning sizing and weaving.
- 37. Swayers, carpenters turners and joiners.
- 48. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.
- 54. Manufacture and refining of vegetables and mineral oil.
- 70. Shoe, boot.
- 72. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.
- 73. Barbers.
- 106. Money lenders.
- 117. Grocers etc.
- 119. Sellers of salt and vegetable, oil.
- 137. Itencrant, traders pedlers, hawkers.

Of the rent receivers with subsidiary occupation one in 6.6 is a Government servant, one in 37 is a money lender one in 84 is a trader, and one in 1773 is a school master, one in 111 is a priest and one in 886 is a Medical practitioner. Of the cultivators or rent payers who returned a subsidiary occupation one in 154 is a Government servant, one in 6 is a trader, and one in 24 is a artizan and one in 23 is a priest.

The proportion of persons maintained by agricultural at the present Census in this State is 650.0 per mille as compared with 666.2 in 1901.

We have now 61.8 farm servants and field labourers against 78.0 per mille in the last Census. The Revenue officer of the State informs me that the figures in Bighas for the cultivated land for 1901 and 1911 by Tehsils have come to as under:—

mae	:r:—		1901.	1911.	Increase or Decrease.
1.	Gird	•••	97,000	1,21,708	+ 24,708
2.	Rajakhera	•••	80,591	90,488	+ 9,897
3.	Kolari	•••	$88,\!562$	1,02,354	+ 13,792
4.	Baseri	•••	1,03,015	94,760	- 8,255
5.	Bari	•••	1,07,154	1,06,780	374
			4,76,322	5,16,090	+ 39,768

Figures for Sirmathra for 1901 are not available. The most stricking feature which comparison of these figures has shown is that the increase and the decrease in cultivation is returned just in proportion to the increase and decrease of general population of the Tehsil noted above and it would thus serve as a test of the accuracy of the Census.

A demand of general labour all round has eaused a marked change in the wages of the labour.

Ten years ago a labourer for weeding or cutting could be had for 2 annas in each but now it is difficult to get in same places men for even four or five annas. The general rate of labour has risen from annas 2 to 3 ½ or 4 annas per day. It is now doubled. The condition of agircultural labourers and of labourers of all kinds has considerably improved within this decade.

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Pasture or the provision and eare of animals maintain 8.5 per mille of the population in the whole State. The figure by Tehsil stands as noted on the margin.

Non-agricultural occupation.—Fishing and hunting support only 0.5 person per ten thousand of the population in the whole State. It is 6.0 per ten thousands in the Dholpur Town. The number per 1,000 supported by each of the main industries is noted below.

Name at industries.

Order		Name of industries	No. supported per 1,000		
6.	••••	Textile Hidés skin and)	••••	21.2	
7.	••••	hard material from the ani-	••••	1:4	
8.	••••	mal kingdom J Wood		11.2	
9.	••••	Metal /	••••	3.2	
10.	••••	Ceromers	****	10.0	
11.	••••	Chemical products	••••	7:3	
12.	••••	Food industries	••••	6.8	
13.	••••	Dress and the tactiles	••••	32.8	
15.	••••	Building industries	****	8.2	

16.	****	Construction of means		
10		of Transport	••••	0.1
18.	••••	Industries of luxury		
		and those pertaining	****	4.3
	4	to literature and the		
•		arts and service		
19.	****	Industries concerned		
		with refuse matter	••••	7.7

Statistics of industries in Factories.—In the present Census, in addition to the general and house-hold Schedule a Special Schedule was prescribed for persons working in factories. It was filled up by the Manager of the Ramkishan Ramdyal Ginning factory which was the only factory exsisting on the 10th March 911. There are two factories in the whole State but the one for flour grinding which was planted very recently was not in working order on the date of the The management of the latter was until very recently in the hands of the administration while the transfer of the former concern to Messrs Ramkishan Randyal showed some signs of success in the work. It is hoped that such encouragement to the private enterprise will be given that may lead other capitalists to follow the example set by Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal. is required for the success of such enterprises and it is carnestly hoped that the authorities of the State Bank an institution which has been subsidised by the State for the benefit of the agriculturist and the State employes in general would sooner or latter feel it a necessity of providing adequate banking facilities on the modern type for the development of Commerce and industry in the State. total number of employes in the ginning factory was 16 persons all males. 3 were employed in direct supervision and clerical work 5 as skilled workmen and 11 persons aged 14 and over were working as unskilled labourers. factory as has been noted is managed by Messrs Ramkishen Ramdyal a firm belonging to the Banya caste.

Sub class IV Transport.—This sub-class relates to transport which includes.

1.	Transport	by	Water	0.3
٤).	:2	2.	Road	7:3
3.	37	77	Rail	(2.1)
4.	17	"	Post and Tele-	
			graph office	0.4

The total number of persons supported under this head is 2678 or 1.01 per mille. Of these 1334 are workers and 1344 dependents.

Transport by water is mainly conducted in the State by boats in rivers by 82 boatsmen.

Transport by road is carried on by carts, Ekka, pack bullocks, pack camels, donkeys, asses and porters and give maintenance to 1932 persons.

Trasport by rail gives employment to 279 persons who with their dependents number 556. It may be noted that the main line of the G. I. P. Ry. runs through the State from South to North and have two Stations one in the Dholpur Town, and the other in Mania about 10 miles from the capital. The Census for the

Station was taken by the G. I. P. authorities and the figures supplied to my office by the Provincial Census Superintendent show that 78 are employed on the traffic department while 18 including contractors and coolies were indirectly employed. A new line from Dholpur to Bari was opened by the Darbar during this decade. It is purely a State Railway and its Census was taken under my direct Supervision. The figures show that 21 persons were employed on this Railway on the traffic and 15 including contractors and coolies etc. were indirectly employed on the Railway construction works. These figures do not include dependents who number 23.

Sub class V Trade.—It supports 14,996 persons of these 7045 are actual workers and 7951 dependents. According to the new scheme of classification adopted in the present Census, those who both make and sell things are to be classed under industry and those who only sell them are to be classed under trade. But such a clear distinction did not appear in the original return between the two as to ensure a correct classfication. Most of the artizans sell aticles made by them without a trader or a middleman between them and the customers. sells oil which he presses, a potter sells the pots he makes and a sweet-meat maker sells the sweet-meat he manufactures and so on. The traders are either shopkeepers who sell cloth grain, grocery, hard ware and so forth. The most importan group under the head of trade are money lending which supports 1601 persons. trade in piece goods which supports 782 persons and sale of grocery, vegetables sweet-meats, milk, gliee, betel leaves, tobacco and other food stuffs support altogether 6611 persons. Money lenders are also sometimes piece good-dealers or general Merchants or in villages zemindars or well to do eultivators.

Public force or Public administration.—Under sub-class

Army (Government) " (State) Police (State Government)	27 2,675 799
Total Village watchmen	3,501 617
Total	4,118

VI and VII the Census returns show that there are 4118 persons with their dependents in the public force as detailed on the margin and 4306 including dependents are under head Public administration which includes State service.

Under sub-class VII Profession and liberal arts are returned 7,498 persons including dependents. This head is connected with the occupation with professions and liberal arts and includes 5,844 persons. Those who are engaged in religion or are priests and ministers and religious mendicants are returned 110. Medicines including Hakim, vaids and Doctors 221°196 persons have returned themselves as School Masters and clerks etc. connected with education Department, 163 Engineers surveyors architects and their employers 5 photographers botanist and astronomers and 551 singers actors and dancers who together with their families number 957.

Persons living on their own income.—873 persons have been eturned as living on their income from property other than agricultural land and on cash allowances of various kinds such as pensions etc.

Sub-class X Domestic service.—The number of persons solely dependent on personal and domestic service is 4740 or 18:0 per mille. This shows that only small proportion of the people can afford the luxury of engaging personal servants and the large mojority have to depend upon the member of their house-hold and the family barber and prohits. Looking to districts individually we find that out of the total number of persons under this head of 2336 persons in Dholpur Town 291 in Bari Town and 86 in Rajakhera Town serve as domestic servants while it numbers only 2017 in the rural population in the whole State.

Sub-class XI Insufficiently described occupations.—257 people have been returned as cashiers accountants and book keepers, clerks, mechanics otherwise unspecified and labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. This much low proportion is due to the care bestowed on the compilation of the Census schedules by the Census staff this time.

Sub-class XII unproductive occupation.—1874 Inmates of Jail Hospital as group No. 169 and beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receiver of stolen property etc. (group No. 170) are included in this sub-class.

The figures for group No. 169 must be correct, but those for group No. 170 cannot be so as many of them following disreputable occupation such as beggery, vagarancy, prostitution and so on might have returned themselves as agriculturists or labourers.

Religious mendicants were entered into separate head (group No. 150) but the distinction between them and beggars is uncertain and it cannot be said how many of the real beggars have passed off as religious mendicants. Their number added to them returned under group No. 170 makes a total of 4769 which as compared with 5774 of 1901 shows considerable decrease in the number returned in the present Census under these heads.

DINDAYAL,

Dy. Census Superintendent.



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PART II.



State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Gird Charge Number 1.

Serial	Name of village.		Тотл	Remarks.		
No.	ivanie of vinage.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Dholpur Town		10,685	9,094	19,779	,
2	Gavan		19	16	35	
3	Malipura		373	354	727	
4	Shekhupur		273	255	528	
5	Basai Nib		402	398	800	
6	Bichhiya	•••	99	84	183	
7	Moroli		673	529	1,202	
8	Nagla Moroli	•••	10	5	15	
9	Rajaikalan	•••	64	. 50	114	
10	Rajaikhurd	•••	223	145	368	
11	Nagar	•••	412	296	708	
12	Baripura	•••	239	169	408	
13	Basai Dang	•••	728	170	1,198	
14	Birpur Dang	•••	188	148	336	
15	Nibhi	• • •	135	122	257	
16	Khanpura	•••	55	36	91	
17	Kukpur	•••	52	54	106	
18	Kotra	•••	96	81	177	
19	Pataivri	•••	20	9	29	
20	Sehron	•••	49	35	84	
21	Garwapura	•••	92	86	178	
22	Bishnodha	•••	368	256	624	
23	Sandra	•••	209	158	367	j
24	Rajora	•••	183	140	323	
25	Nagla Bhagat	•••	77	56		1
26	Dhimri	•••	29	24	Ì	
27	Bagpura	•••	102	71	173	
28	Khera	•••	259	216		1
25	Shahpur	•••	34	33	67	
30	Sarani	•••	158	120	278	
31	Chandpur	•••	51	49	100	1

Serial	Name of villa	n ore	TOTAL POPULATION.		TION.	Remarks.
No.	Traine of Thage.		Males.	Females.	Total.	_ remarks
32	Mirzapur	•••	160	130	290	
33	Basai Savanta	•••	73	51	124	
34	Bhilgawan	•••	69	53	122	
35	Bhagirathpura	•••	44	44	88	
36	Surajpura	•••	29	16	45	
37	Nurpura	•••	.18	20	38	
38	Purani Chhaoni	•••	860	796	1,656	
39	Harnoda	•••	U n-	inhabi	ted.	
40	Jhor		144	102	246	
41	Mohommedpur		58	40	98	
42	Pachgaon		476	369	845	
43	Ondaila		77	65	142	
44	Masudpur		49	40	89	
45	Jaroli		30	28	58	
46	Firozpur		124	109	233	
47	Dariyapur		33	18	51	
48	Alahpura		97	77	174	
49	Qazipura		43	30	73	
50	Odi		223	182	405	
51	Bhojpur		447	113	260	
52	Naikpur		216	164	380	
53	Dubra		221	169	390	
54	Sarkankhera		91	79	1	
55	Mustafabad		76	64	170	
56	Tordanyal		208	147	140	
	Luhari		321	258	355	
58	Bahbalpur		119	91	579	,
	Khargpur		60	52	210	
	Salaimpur		47	42	112	
61	Dangarpur		80	53	89	
	Bahadarpur		67	68	133	
- 1	Jatoli		295	238	135	
64]]	Naya Gaon		31	33	533 64	

Serial	Name of willage		Тотл	Remarks.		
No.	. Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
65	Mirzapur		65	53	118	
66	Sarkoli	•••	62	55	117	
67	Dulhara	•••	480	411	891	
68	Udhanpur	•••.	231	165	396	
69	Birondha	•••	715	614	1,329	
70	Aidalpur	•••	118	84	202	
71	Sakatpur	•••	180	145	325	
72	Birpur	•••	259	243	502	
73	Mugarvara	•••	115	96	211	
74	Baravat	•••	127	105	232	
75	Dubati	•••	251	222	473	
76	Biparpur	•••	235	186	421	
77	Dandoli	•••	259	232	491	
· 78	Bhanpur	•••	43	32	75	
79	Manya Khas	•••	911	798	1,709	
80	Jaira	•••	157	125	282	
81	Tanda	•••	220	199	419	
82	Duragpura	•••	150	131	281	j .
83	Bhondia	•••	66	51	117	t t
84	Phulpur	•••	143	116	259	,
85	Hinota	•••	492	406	898	
. 86	Mahori	•••	140	108	248	
87	Darupura	•••	96	92	188	
88	Bothpura	•••	428	418	916	
89	Daheri	•••	220	188	408	
90	Sihpura		108	95	203	
91	Bageholi	•••	182	138	320	
92	Baretha	•••	446	362	808	
93	Sijroli	•••	141	Į.	273	
94	Bara Gaon	•••	135	•	242	
95	Jalalpur	•••	171	i .	320	
96	Randoli	••••	261		451	
97	Kusenda	•••	436	345	781	I

Serial			Тотл	**		
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
98	Pati	•••	96	85	181	
99	Inchbapura	•••	199	167	366	
100	Shahpura	•••	280	252	532	
101	Tihaiyapura	•••	76	56	132	
102	Radhepura	•••	97	60	157	
103	Pilua	•••	57	44	101	
104	Jasupura	•••	458	365	823	
105	Kotpura	•••	309	230	539	
106	Kailashpura	•••	132	129	261	
107	Bintipura	•••	304	227	531	
108	Khubipura	•••	69	50	119	
109	Garaich		115	85	200	
110	Rundh Garaich		U n-	inhabi	ted.	п
111	Marha Buzurg		102	57	159	
112	Jagariapura		139	96	235	
113	Tor Shankra		14	8	22	
114	Marha Bhau		171	133	304	
115	Khairli		928	723	1,651	
116	Parsondla		128	101	229	
117	Bichola		226	196	422	
118	Chapraoli		167	165	327	
119	Ladampur		71	4.1	115	
120	Morondha		156	137	293	
121	Mangrol		980	842	1,822	
122	Tetuka		22	18	40	
123	Bagcholi		128	129	257	
124	Johanpura	•••	32	18	50	
125	Basailulu		144	135	279	
126	Ratanpur	•••	32	18	50	
127	Dungarpur		160	159	329	
128	Sahajpur .		122	98 }	220	
129	Pathrora Kalan		97	62 ;	159	
130	Pathrora Khurd		24	12	36	

Serial	NT	•	Тот.	AL POPULA	TION.	Remarks.
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
131	Baraihmori .	•••	253	238	491	ı
132	Sadakdur,	••	. 309	242	551	
133	Malakpur ·	••	- 63	49	112	
134	Singhaoli -		92	88	1.80	
135	Jalalpur ·	•••	. Un-	in habi	ted.	*
136	Farakhpur	•••	96	85	181	
137	Khurd -	•••	146	112	258	•
138	Sundarpur .	•••	· 142	118	260	
139	Kasampur	•••	283	246	529	
140	Tigharrakapura	•••	198	134	332	
141	Sohanpur	•••	58	37	95	
142	Ghari ·	•••	73	57	130	
143	Bamroli	•••	191	165	. 356	
144	Bhaisaina	•••	278	225	503	. '
145	Samola	•••	73	64	137	
146	Bhaisakh ·	•••	143	118	261	
147	Sandha	•••	203	158	361	
148	Bhagvantgarh	•••	54	54	108	
139	Tagaoli ·	•••	259	194	453	:
150	Nibrol	•••	211	194	405	
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	Total	•••	38,216	31,576	69,783	
	ST. P. WARRANT A. P.		3.7.			
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State Dhelpur

Tehsil &c. Rajakhera Charge Number 2.

Serial	Name of village.		Тот.	AL POPULAT	rion,	Remarks.
No.	Name of Village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Rajakhera Town	•••	3,527	2,863	6,390	
2	Ganehdi	•••	763	592	1,355	
3	Jareh Sadapur	•••	777	568	1,345	
4	Hatwari		692	559	1,251	
ā	Machharya		565	450	1,015	
6	Bajna	•••	588	424	1,012	
7	Nadoli	•••	544	416	960	
8	Basai Karay	•••	506	424	930	
9	Samor	•••	437	343	780	
10	Магена	•••	405	368	773	
11	Naila	•••	439	329	768	
12	Singhaoli Kalan	•••	373	325	698	
13	Basai Ghia Ram	•••	369	322	691	
14	Pahari	•••	403	272	675	
15	Deokhera	•••	370	297	667	
16	Silawat		392	272	664	
17	Chingora		348	289	687	
18	Karkakherli		310	254	564	
19	Babarpur ,		325	285	560	
20	Diboli		286	264	550	
21	Garhi Jafar		273	235	508	
2.2	Karilpur		307	190	497	
22	Sikroda		276	215	491	
24	Farrashpura		269	213	482	
25	Gandari		251	189	440	
26	Kathuma		240	196	436	
27	Basai Kablal		237	189	426	
28	Dan		238	171	404	
29	Khunda		207	167	404	
<u> </u>	Lalpur		550	177	397	

Serial	Name of village.		Тота	al popula	rion.	Remarks.
No.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Jaitpur		. 213.	180	393	
32	Rahsaina	•••	. 208	- 171	379	•
33	Nagar	•••	200	169	369	
34	Mithaoli`	•••	199.	152	351	
35	Indraoli	•••	195	155	350	
36	Mahedpura	•••	190	158	348	
37	Travli	•••	186	161	347	
38	Gunpur	3	195	141	336	
39	Somli .,	•••	175	151	326	
40	Dighi	•••	181	140	321	
41	Shekhupur Gujar	•••	189	132	321	
42	Kathumri	•••	180	134	314	
43	Pureni	•••	201	112	313	
44	Shekhupur Brahman	•••	192	120	312	
45	Singholi Khurd	***	166	141	307	
46	Jonawad	•••	124	176	300	
47	Bichpuri	•••	155	115	270	
48	Khanpura	•••	142	123	265	
49	Bidar	•••	135	111	246	
50	Nidora	•••	130	101	231	
51	Barsla	•••	136	93	229	,
52	Chilpur	•••	141	79	220	
53	Digarra	•••	120	88	208	
54	Didvah	•••	115	93	208	
55	Tiketpur	•••	114	83	197	
56	Nib Danda	•••	106	87	193	
5 7	Dongarpur	•••	97	91	188	
58	Bhagwanpur	•••	89		163	
59	Siholi	•••	1		168	
60	Atrauli	•••	1	ļ	167	
61	Daraoli	•••	1	1	159	
62	Nasirpur	•••	1	1		1
62	Godupur	•••	75	66	141	1

Males Females Total Remarks	Serial	27 6 11	Name of village.		L Popula	TION.	T) 1
65 Sikandarpur 72 58 130 66 Sultanpur 75 47 122 67 Khundli 57 55 112 68 Jogipura 58 42 100 69 Gopalpur 60 29 89 70 Pah		Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
66 Sultanpur	64	Bilehta	•••	72	. 58	130	
67 Khundli 57 55 112 68 Jogipura 58 42 100 69 Gopalpur 60 29 89 70 Pah 45 43 88 71 Dabher 43 35 78 72 Bichola 39 35 74 73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Un in habi te d	65	Sikandarpur	•••	72	58	130	·
68 Jogipura 58 42 100 69 Gopalpur 60 29 89 70 Pah 45 43 88 71 Dabher 43 35 78 72 Bichola 39 35 74 73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa What in habited.	66	Sultanpur	•••	75	47	122	,
69 Gopalpur 60 29 89 70 Pah 45 43 88 71 Dabher 43 35 78 72 Bichola 39 35 74 73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 26 12 38 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Bhaopura Un - in habi ted	67	Khundli	•••	. 57	55	112	
70 Pah 45 43 88 71 Dabher 43 35 78 72 Bichola 39 35 74 73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Bhaopura } Un - in habited.	68	Jogipura	•••	58	42	100	
71 Dabher 43 35 78 72 Bichola 30 35 74 73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Un - in habi te d . 8 Bhaopura Un - in habi te d .	69	Gopalpur	•••	60	29	89	
72 Bichola 39 35 74 73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa } Un - in ha bi te d	70	Pah	•••	45	43	88	
73 Ghoraiya Khera 31 37 68 74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Bhaopura Un in habi ted.	71	Dabher .	•••	43	35	78	
74 Madal 41 26 67 75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Bhaopura \ Un - in habi ted.	72	Bichola	•••	39	35	74	
75 Tirajpur 26 12 38 76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Bhaopura Un - in ha bi te d .	73	Ghoraiya Khera	•••	. 31	37	68	
76 Barkhera 10 9 19 77 Andwa Bhaopura	74	Madal	•••	41	26	67	
Andwa Bhaopura Un - in ha bi ted.	75	Tirajpur	•••	26	12	. 38	
Bhaopura } Un in ha bited.	76	Barkhera	•••	10	9	19	
18 Bhaopura	77	Andwa	•••	1			
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680	78	Bhaopura	•••) Un-	in habi	ted.	
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680							
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680							
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680						1	
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680				Α 🐚			
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680							
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680					; ; }		
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680							
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680					**************************************	•	
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680					The property of the property o		
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680					•		
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680		,			1 1		
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680						4	*
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680							
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680					1		
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680					3 1		
Total 20,506 16,174 36,680				•	1		
10tal 20,506 16,174 36,680		.					
	***************************************	Total	•••	20,506	16,174	36,680	

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Kolari Charge Number 3.

Serial	Name of village.		Т оти	TOTAL POPULATION.			
No.			Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Sepau	•••	1,425	1,197	2,622	.	
2	Salaipur'	•••	179.	148	327		
- 3	Ari	•••	145	102	247		
4	Nunhaira	•••	263	236	499		
5	Hajipur	•••	149	101	251		
6	Kankoli	•••	915	757	1,672		
7	Garhi Lajja	•••	403	373	776		
8`	Kukara	•••	423	350	773	i	
9	Nagla Raja	•••	134	117	251		
10	Basai Murli	•••	6	11	17		
.11	Saihroli	•••	436	377	813		
12	Saimra	•••	142	97	239		
13	Gobli	•••	20	19	39		
14	Dungarbara	•••	35	26	61		
15	Ghughrai	•••	102	83	185		
16	Kaithri	•••	461	349	. 810		
17	Rajora Khurd	•••	526	443	969		
18	Rajora Kalan	•••	510	392	902		
19	Pipraua	•••	623	507	1,130		
20	Kanasal	•••	397	396	793		
21	Parua	•••	418	358	776		
22	Donari	•••	461	360	821		
23	Jaroli	•••	294	250	544	•	
24	Maloni Pamar	• • •	618	553	1,171		
25	Basai Nawab	•••	$2,\!235$	1,918	4,153		
26	l Piparhaira	•••	842	669	1,511		
27	Pirthipura	•••	34	30	64		
28	Sarakua	•••	206	171	377		
29	Kuraindha	•••	267	250	517		
30	Sigliora	•••	139	117	256		

Serial	Young of willows		Тотл	L Popula	TION.	10 1
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
31	Bhadiyana	•••	280	226	506	
32	Malpur	•••	Un-	in habi	ted.	
33	Badarka	•••	417	370	787	
34	Nagla Kharagpura	•••	556	494	1,051	
35	Kharagpur	•••	290	244	534	,
36	Kaimara	•••	124	92	216	
37	Ajaipura		108	82	190	
38	Nadhaira Kalan		151	123	274	
39	Nadhaira Khurd		426	345	771	
40	Sakhwara		547	481	1,028	
41	Musalpur		399	348	147	
42	Shayast Nagar		199	168	367	
43	Kollari	•••	445	389	834	٠.
44	Painkari		103	80	183	
45	Bahravati	•••	379	376	755	
46	Jamalpur		77	89	166	
47	Dharampura		365	310	675	
41	Thaikli		130	98	228	٠,
49	Manpur		384	295	679	
50	Rajpnr	•••	431	376	807	
51	Chitora		458	388	846	
52	Norangabad		227	182	409	
53	Tehri		522	455	977	
54	Maloni Kalan		509	381	890	
55	Maloni Khurd		124	108	232	
56	Bara		133	109	242	•
57	Ratanpura	•••	186	175	361	
58	Bisatipura	•••	44	37	81	
59	Umrara	•••	148	120	268	,
60	Mainhra		U n-	inhabi	ted.	
61	Nagla Bhadoria		144	126	270	
62	Jakhi		157	131	288	
63	Kirarpura	• • •	53	31	84	

Serial	Name of village.		Тотл	AL POPULA	TION.	Remarks.
No.	ivaine of vinage.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Karimpura	• • •	248	203	251	
65	Puraini	•••	285	213	498	
66	Barkhera	•••	154	134	288	
67	Pathaina	•••	188	165	353	
68	Jagariapura	•••	148	136	284	
69	Dubepura	•••	56	58	114	
.70	Garhi Chatola	•••	181	164	345	,
71	Kumhairi	•••	385	290	675	
72	Nagladani	•••	98	88	186	•
73	Kolua	•••	231	180	411	
74	Chonrakhera	•••	96	92	188	
75	Phoolpur	•••	124	144	268	,
76	Tasimo	•••	1,134	940	12,074	1
			•	•		
	Grand Totol		24,653	20,794	45,447	

State Dholpur Tehsil &c. Baseri Charge Number 4.

Serial	Name of village.		Тота	rion.	Remarks.	
No.	Name of Village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Bairja	•••	197	151	348	
2	Baidarpur	•••	89	52	141	
3	Dhondh	•••	115	90	205	
4	Tarua	•••	130	110	240	
ភ	Rahrai Rajpur	•••	288	251	539	,
6	Subhanpur	• • •	45	44	89	
7	Hirapur	•••	24	17	41	
8	Amanpur	•••	17	18	35	
9	Biloni	•••	376	348	724	
10	Mainrari	•••	8	7	15	•
11	Kishanpur	•••	23	15	38	•
12	Kanhiapura		20	11	31	
13	Udupura	•••	15	4	19	
14	Chandpura	•••	195	165	360	
15	Khinnot	•••	120	102	222	
16	Pavaini	•••	154.	136	290	
17	Bhiramad		120	90)	210	
18	Bharkunjra		22	22	44	
19	Pohi	•••	231	174	405	
20	Dighori	•••	93	71	164	
21	Kurgama	*	344	283	627	
22	Liloti	•••	208	186	394	
23	Kakrait	•••	251	211	462	
24	Piprhait	•••	143	107	250	
25	Nurpur		137	115	252	,
26	Angai	•••	323	273	596	
27	Salaimpur Pati	•••	163	118	281	•
28	Zindapura	•••	73	65	138	
29	Gumanpur		128	95	223	
30	Tajpur		618	516	1.134	

Serial	Name of village		Тот.	AL POPULA	ATION.	Remarks.
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Kankor	•••	47	40	87	
32	Chilakhur	•••	110	101	211	
33	Kharagpur	•••	244	191	435	
.34	Banora	•••	183	148	331	
35	Nandanpur	•••	391	301	692	
36	Madh Piprondha	•••	230	171	401	
37	Pilua ·	•••	61	47	108	1
38	Barman	•••	145	118	263	
39	Bansrai		175	114	289	
40	Khanpura	•••	127	90	217	
41	Dhor ·		571	412	983	
42	Kotra	•••	124	104	228	
43	Harjupura		393	347	740	
44	Pipron	•••	779	710	1,489	
45	Tursipura	•••	192	149	341	
46	Mai	•••	283	296	579	
47	Idon	•••	128	112	240	
48	Monera Pura Chandu	•••	143	125	268	}
49	Bharli		328	273	601	
50	Patharra		34	21	55	
51	Bagthar		1,058	807	1,865	
52	Mudak		351	295	646	
53	Sagoli		295	248	543	
54	Khindora		240	188	428	
55	Hingota		241	220	461	
56	Jarga		876	768	1,644	
57	Pali		51	46	97	
58	Siholi		118	89	207	
59	Atarsuma		328	291	. 619	
60	Koiya		106	71	177	
61 62	Alinagar Chhar Alinagar	}	Un-	in habi	ted.	
63	Ramnagar		· 21	. 6	27	

Serial	``````		Тотл	AL POPULA	TIEN.	Remarks.
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	remarks.
64	Pattipura	•••	183	. 151	334.	
65	Dandipura	•••	65	, 47	112	٠,
66	Narsinghpur	•••	166	114	280	
67	Chhar Boreli	•••	Un-	inhabi	ted.	
68	Boraili	•••	97,1	781	1,752	
69	Kunkuta	•••	577	483	1,060	
70	Mao Gulaoli	•••	812	645	1,457	,
71	Ekta	•••	585	500	1,085	
72	Ratanpur	•••	1,113	843	1,956	
73	Mamodhan	•••	1,018	817	1,835	
74	Nonera Pirthi Singh		465	449	914	
75	Salaimpur	•••	987	871	1,858	
76	Jatpura	•••	460	875	835	
77	Deopura	•••	462	374	836	
78	Rampur	•••	173	139	312	
79	Mohari	•••	120	99	219	
80	Barai	•••	303	234	537	
81	Nagla Durvaisha	•••	381	335	716	
82	Baseri	•••	1,295	1,121	2,416	
83	Timasia	•••	640	503	1,143	,
						. '
***************************************	Grand Total	***	23,819	19,627	43,446	

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Bari

Charge Number 5.

: a1			Тотл	L P(OPULAT	10N.		Remarks
ial o.	Name of village.		Males.	Fer	nales.	To	tal.	
	Bari Town		5,755		5,646	11	,401	
	Bidarpur .		Un-	i n l	habi	tec	1	
1	Umri		42		23		65	
	Karerua		178		150		328	
5	Dhanora		209		191		400	i
6	Jahanpur		69		59		128	
7	Hansai		169		149		318	
8	Sohans		39		33		72	·
9	Pura Bakhtu		160		130		290	
10	Sirothi		235		183	1	418	
11	Bijoli	•••	375		288	1	663	
12	Janpura	<i>:</i>	68	3	43		111	
13	Garhi Jakhoda	•••	133	5	89		224	
14	Kutabpura	•••	12	1	101		222	1
15	Bainpura	•••	18	- 1	188		370	
16	Japaoli	•••	82		740	1	1,572	4
17	Muraoli	•••	2		2:	i	48	
18		•••		- 1	18		401	l
19	1	•••	1	1	23	1	518 289	
20	: II whoher	•••	i	1	12	- 1	695	, ·
. 21		••	1	76	31	- 1	573	
22	To 1-1-han	••	1) 6	26	1	61	1
2		••	1	46	27	1	63	
2	1	••		43	29	1	37	1
	5 Kolua	. • •	1	14		35	33	N N
	6 Nibkhera	• 1	1	70	1	65 86	41	1
	27 Sikroda	•		31		13	27	1
2	28 Majhaoa	•	••	57	1	81		75
9	29 Khera	•	•• \	94		07		31
;	30 Ajitpur	•		254	1 4	-		<u> </u>

Serial	2" ('11	Name of village.		L Popula	rion.	Remarks.
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
31	Dhurvas	•••	275	204	479	
32	Nala Bidhora	•••	367	. 267	634	
33	Kurondha	•••	182	.151	333	
34	Mukhuakhera	•••	566	463	1,029	
35	Garhi Sukha	•••	601	484	1,085	İ
36	Kherli	•••	458	336	794	
37	Badretha .	•••	283	252	535	
38	Norha		132	121	253	
39	Rehal		263	200	463	
40	Khabailpur	•••	46	40	8,6	,
41	Takipura	•••	117	89	206	
42	Jarari Ghensua	•••	265	209	474	
48	Sihan	•••	451	316	. 767	
44	Kanchanpur	•••	495	437	932	
45	Gaonri		169	143	312.	
46	Lakhepura	•••	119	103	222	
47	Dhonspur	•••	72	60	132	
48	Ulavti	•••	77	60	137	
49	Jamalpur	•••	107	83	190	,
50	Rupaspur	•••	81	69	150	
51	Aligarh	•••	178	157	335	
52	Rampur	•••	40	. 34	74	
53	Garlii Khirun	•••	310	250	560	
54	Dadur	•••	97	95	192	
55	Raiti	•••	46	34	80	
56	Pura Madari	•••	381	311	692	
57	Marha Gujar	•••	190	144	334	
58	Bainpura	•••	· 218	151	369	
59	Bihar Tontri	•••	Un-i	n-habi	ted.	
60	Tontri	•••	606	507	1,113	
61	Singorai	•••	250	223	473	
62	Kuhaoni	•••	99	88	187	
63	Nidhara	:	195	137	332	

Serial	N		Tota	17.		
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
64	Raivai		82	60	142	
65	Batesur Kalan (Behar)		26	19	· 45	
66	Batesur Khurd (Nad)		59	36	95	
67	Khori Ibrahimpur		107	76	183	
68	Tamoti [.]		5 8	62	120	
69	Dhimri [.]		501	428	949	,
70	Sikarra		479	385	864	
71	Titpura		73	64	137	
72	Sanora	•••	309	251	560	
73	Richhai		36	29	65	
74	Chilachond	•••	657	521	1,178	
75	Kankrai	٠	123	92	215	
76	Naksonda	•••	97	63	160	
77	Koila	•••	166	134	300	
78	Sunipur	•••	243	204	447	
79	Maharajpur		145	128	273	
80	Salaimabad	***	23	24	47	
81	Sagor	•••	64	50	114	
82	Adampur	•••	35	30	65	
.83	Umreh	•••	979	810	1,789	
84	Nandroli	•••	96	80	176	
85	Jamhura	•••	41	26	67	
86	Saheri	•••	296 91	556 26	1,252 117	This includes cool- lies Encampment of Ramsagar,
87	Kasotikera	***	266	235	500	
88	Gutakhur	***	U n-	inhabi	ted.	
89	Ahmadpur	•••	41	40	81	
90	Nizampur	•••	142	96	238	
91	Pohopnagar	•••	61	31	92	
92	Talshahi	•••	7	•	7	
93	Khanpur Maina	•••	451	404	855	
94	Khanpur Gujar	•••	52	45	97	
95	Paguli	.***	79	47	126	

Serial	Y of willows		Тотл	AL POPULA	TION.	Remarks.
No.	Name of village.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
96	Razapura	•••	16	. 15	31	
97	Husainpur		144	. 105	·249	
98	Mastura	•••	198	. 172	313	
99	Mori	•••	133	. 97	230	
100	Marona	•••	24	. 14	38	,
101	Rudhaira	•••	681	. 527	1,208	
102 103	Niyaiti Narsinghpur	•••	} U n-	inhabi	ted.	
104	Gangoli	•••	38	26	64	
105	Dhanaoli	•••	61	50	111	
106	Mutaoli	•••	227	143	370	
107	Tor	•••	U n -	inhabi	ted.	
108	Karua	•••	88	65	153	,
109	Kherari	•••	Un-	inhabi	ted.	
110	Nayapura	••	47	41	88	
111	Kndanna	•••	230	165	395	
112	Shahpur		262	173	435	
113	Gurja	•••	75	58	133	
114	Saiwar	•••	408	300	708	
115	Khemri	•••	Un-	inhabi	ted.	
]		
				-		
				,	-	
					•	
	Grand Totol	•••	28,388	23,890	52,278	

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Sarmathra and Charge Number 6. Rijhoni Jagirs.

	Kijnom jagns,													
Seria l	Name of village.		Тотл	VI POPULA	TION.	Remarks,								
No.	, , ,		Males.	Females.	Total.									
1	Jhiri	•••	875	693	1,568									
2	Durgasi		41	27	68									
3	Shankerpur	•••	106	79	185									
4	Khushalpur		40	29	69	,								
5	Gironiya		132	98	230									
6	Malpura	•••	67	48	115									
7	Domahi		322	276	598									
8	Dadroni		198	163	361									
9	Kota		148	125	273									
10	Sirmathra	•••	1,918	1,617	3,535									
11	Jakha Deosagar	•••	79	68	147									
12	Bara Gaon	•••	214	195	409									
13	Kharoli	•••	204	153	357									
14	Konosa	•••	118	102	220									
15	Madasil		208	171	379									
16	Maherpur	•••	57	42	99									
17	Khurdia	•••	247	183	430) -/)								
18	Baroli	•••	942	750	1,692									
19	Surani Khurd	•••	98	86	184									
20	Surani Kalan	•••	132	126	258									
21	Bijholi	•••	280	232	512									
22	Gurha .	•••	79	56	135									
23	Batikara	•••	157	121	278									
24	Soni	•••	73	64	137									
25	Thumri	•••	88	52	140									
26	Khaidarpur	•••	159	107	266									
27	Indora	•••	10	13	23									
28	Mathara	•••	117	77	194									
29	Gopalpur	•••	61	38	99									
30	Madanpur	•••	337.	27.3	610									

S original			Тотл	TION.	Remarks,	
No.	Serial No. Serial No. Serial No. Sunrayach Gulaoli Golari Rijhoni Brapura Gulalpura Lokupura Bhairaika Bhandraoli Taijapura		Males.	Females.	Total.	2000000
31	Gunrayach	•••	203	166	369	
32	Gulaoli		87	56	143	
33	Golari	•••	482	341	823	
34	Rijhoni	•••	69	52	121	
35	Brapura	•••	156	152	308	
36	Gulalpura	•••	15	10	25	,
37	Lokupura	•••	38	27	65	,
38	Bhairaika	•••	32	34	66	}
39	Bhandraoli	•••	153	121	274	
40	Taijapura	•••	Un-i	n-habi	ted.	
			}			
						·
			,			
						:
						,
			,			
						,
	Grand Total	***	8,742	7,023	15,765	

PROVÎNCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF TEHSILS ETC.

Provincial Table I Area and

; ;				Numb iuhab	ited	Numl occu		Popula-				
			Area in	an uninha		house	es in.		1 9-			
STATE.	Tehsil.		square miles.					SumoI 19,922 6,390	ons in			
Dholpur.				Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.			
Dholpur.												
	Girđ	•••	243	1	149	4,580	10,695	19,922	50,055			
	Rajakhera	•••	156	1	77	1,388	5,884	6,390	30,290			
	Kolari	•••	122	•••	76	•••	9,164		45,447			
	Baseri	•••	193	•••	83	 	9,819		43,446			
	Bari	•••	288	1	114	2,680	8,593	11,401	40,877			
	Sirmathra Rijhoni		198	•••	40		3,996		15,765			
	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY		A CANADA TO A CANADA DE CONTRACTOR DE CONTRA									
	Total	•••	1,200	c,	539	8,648	48,151	57,71.	3 2,25,5			

Population of Tehsils etc.

tion.					Percen	tage of	square	
-1 1.				1901.	variat	tion.	ons per	
Mal	es in.	Fema	ales in.	both sexes.	1.	.1.	of pers 1911.	Remarks,
Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.		1901-1911	1891-1901.	Number of persons per square mile in 1911.	
,								
10,783	27,564	9,139	22,491	67,826	+ 3.68	-11.65	287:97	
8,527	16,979	2,863	13,311	34,298	+ 6.94	-0.67	235·12	
•••	24,653	444	20,794	43,697	+ 4.00	-6.7	378.51	
•••	23,819	•••	19,627	50,825	– 20·75	+4.3	225.10	
5,755	22,633	5,646	18,244	54,999	-4.95	+0.79	181.52	
	8,742	··	7,023	19,851	-20.58	+7:54	79:62	
20,06	5 1,24,390	17,648	1,01,490	2,71,496	-2.0	-3.00	230-9	



PROVINCIAL TABLE II. POPULATION OF TEHSILS BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Provincial Table II Population

			Total Poi	PULATION.	Hinnes,				
	m								
STATE.	Tehsil.		Males.	Females,	Males.	Females.			
Dholpur.	Gird	Rural	27,353	22,297	26,055	21,228			
	Nibrol	•••	211	194	201	185			
	Dholpur	Town	10,783	9,139	7,428	6,153			
	Tota1	•••	38,347	31,630	33,684	27,566			
	Rajakhera	Rural	16,979	13,311	16,037	12,598			
	Rajakhera	Town	3,527	2,863	2,957	2,391			
	Tota1	•••	20,506	16,174	18,994	14,989			
	Kolari	Rural	24,653	20,794	23,497	19,821			
	Total	***	24,653	20;794	23,497	19,821			
	Baseri	Rural	23,819	19,627-	23,017	18,965			
	Total	•••	23,819	19,627	23,017	18,965			
	Bari	Rural	22,633	18,244	21.994	17,767			
	Bari	Town	5,755	5,646	4,167	3,773			
	Tota1	•••	28,388	23,890	26,161	21,540			
	Sirmathra and jhoni Jagir	Ri- Rural	8,742	7,023	8,264	6,622			
	Tota1	•••	8,742	7,023	8,264	6,622			
Single-design state for the same and state	Grand Tot with Nib	al rol .	1.44.455	1,19.138	1.33.617	1,09,503			

of Tehsils by Religion and Education.

						DIS	TRIBU'	TION	BY	REL	JG1C	N.		·		_	
	Moi	IOMED	ANS.			-			J	AINS.						_	
Sun	mis.	Shy	as.	1/	Vahal	bis.	Diga	nberi.		Sutam	ber.	Dhu:	ndya.	S	Sikh.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		l'emales.	Males.	Fennal	es.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	1	r emares.	
1,008	859	6	7				281	19	5	2	7	•••	•••		. •	••	
. 3	. 2	6	5	.		•••	1	i • :	2	•••	•••		!	ļ		••	
2,965	2,637	277	272				23	1	2	7	5	···;	· · · ·	51	- -	36	
3,976	3,498	289	284	.		•••	305	20	9	9	12			_'	[; 	36 1	
343	27.0			\cdot			596				•••						
314	280	3		2	•••	•••	252	-		<u></u>			-	_ _	3	 I	
656	550	3		2			848		≥8 —			-	-\	- -	3 -		
1,134	960	1.6	1	0	•••	•••		3 _	1	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-			-		
1,134	960	16	j. I	0	···	<u> </u>		3	I	3		- -					
795	665	2 (3 .	••	•••	-			••		-	- -	- -	_ -	_	•••	
795	669	2.	6 .	···	•••	<u> </u>	_	- -	••	I	-	- -		-			
62	3 46	$7 \mid 1$	6 .		•••		٠٠٠ ا		 6	""					• • •		
15,01	3 1,74				<u> ···</u>	-		5	6	.	-\-	- -	- -		•••		
1,13	6 2,22	5. 8	4 1	18 —		_	I	5		-	-		_				
47	39	18	1	1		. .		2	•••		· ·	·- -			2 	2	
47	73 39	98	I	 I	1	•		2	•••	_	<u>. .</u>				2	2	
						· , menon manual							The state of the s		5	6	
-	170 8	203	 399	41	5	•••	I I,	163	8	44	13	14	•••	•••	5	6 3	

Provincial Table II Population

					DIST	RIBU	TION	BY	RELI	GION.	
		От	HERS.		(Этнев:			(Con	т.)	
SPATE.	Tehsil.	A	rya.	Pa	rsis.	Bral	ımos.	Na Chris	tive stians.		ther stians.
		Males.	Penales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fennales.	Males.	Fernales.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur,	Gird Rural		•••		• • •		•••	1	1.		•••
	Nibrol		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Dholpur Town	4	5	3	3	2	2	10	4	13	10
	Tota1	4	5	3	. 3	2	2	II	5	13	10
	Rajakhera Rural	1	4	•••	•••	•••	•••				
	Rajakhera Town		•••	•••			•••	1	•••		
	Total	I	4				•••	I			
	Kolari Kural		•••				•••		•••		
	Total						•••		•••	•••	
	Baseri Rural		•••				•••		•••		
	Total		•••		•••		•••	•••			
	Bari Rural		•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	
	Bari Town	1	•••		•••	••••	•••	1	•••	•••	
	Total	I			-						•••
	Sirmathra and Ri- jhoni Jagir Rural.		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
	Total				<u></u>		•••	•••			
				and the same of the same and the	Andrew des vertical v						
	Grand Total with Nibrol	. 6	9	3	3	2	2	13	5	13	10

of Tehsils by Religion and Education—Contd.

	. N	UMBER O' PER	F LITERA SONS.	TE		
0—	15.	15	-20.	20—ar	nd over.	Remarks.
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
75		. 69	4	468	10	
•••		1		4	1	
248	38	249	42	1,453	125	
323	38	319	46	1.295	136	
28	1	25	2	213	13	<u> </u>
25	2	19	•••	151	4	-
53	3	44	2	364	17	 -1
96		74	1	418	6	_
g6		74	I	418	6	
42		. 47	•••	342	_ 6	
42		. 47	7	. 342	6	-
1.	_	1 18	3	. 155	•••	
48	3	2 6.	1	. 441	$-\frac{12}{1}$	2
6	2	3 79	9	. 594	12	2
.1	0	1 5	1	2 31	ð (8
	.0	I 5	I	2 3 ^I	5	8
· 	516	45	514	51 3,9	58 1	85

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES, AND POPULATION

		Area	towns.		1	PIED H	ouses.		P	OPULA-
Tehsil.		in Square Miles.	abited	abited Ilages.	Total.	In	In		Persons.	- *
			Ξ	Inl vi		towns.	villages	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gird*	•••	243	1	146	y5,275	4,580	10,695	69,977	19,922	50,055
Rajakhera		156	1	75	7,272	1,388	5,884	36,680	6,390	30,290
Kolari	•••	122		7-1	9,164		9,164	45,447	•••	45,447
Baseri	•••	193		દ્ય	9,819		9,819	43,446	•••	34,446
Bari	•••	288	1	106	11,273	2,680	8,593	52,278	11,401	40,877
Sirmathra	١	198		39	3,996	•••	3,996	15,765	•••	15,765
										L
									The state of the s	
Tola	1	· I.200	2	500	56.700	8 648	48.TET	2,61,593	37,713	2,25,880
distriction design of the second		1	1	ال	1 70.795	,,,,,,,	1,0,202	7,~,,,,,,,,,,,	3/:/-3	2,23,000

and Population.

rion.						
	Males.			FEMALES.	*	Remarks.
Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	
11	12	13	1.4	15	16	17
38,347	10,783	27,564	31,630	9,139	22,491	NOTE-*This includes figures for Nibrol in Central India.
20,506	3,527	16,979	16,174	2,863	13,311	•
24,653		24,653	20,794		20,794	
23,819		23,819	19,627	•••	19,627	
28,388	5,755	22,633	23,890	5,646	18,244	
8,742		8,742	7,023	•••	7,023	
1,44,45	-\	1,24,390	1,19,138	17,648	1,01,400	<u>{</u>



TABLE II. VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.

Table II Variation

	o (1: 1 · 1			T	Persons.		
Name	Name of Tehsil.		1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
	1		2	3	4	5	. 6
Gird		•••	69,977	67,826	76,773	68,191	
Rajakhera Kolari	•••	•••	36,680 45,447	34,298 43,697	34,532	28,997 39,392	nilable.
Baseri	•••	•••	43,446	50,825	48,732	47,202	Not available.
Bari Sirmathra an	•••	·	52,272	54,999	54,564	48,847	
			•		18,458	17,028	
					-		
				The second secon			
Т	ota1	•••	2.63.593	2,71.406	2.79.890	2.49.657	•••

17

in population Since 1872.

,	Ma	LES.				FEMALES.	,
1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1.1
			·				
38,347	36,716	45,631	37.714		31,630	31,110	31,142
20,506	18,970	19,366	16.258		16,174	15,328	15,166
24,653	23.461	24,955	21,332		20,794	20,236	21,876
23,819	27,696	26,902	26,402	Not available.	19,627	23,129	21,830
28,388	30,021	29,989	27.145	Not a	23,890	24,978	24,575
8,742	11,016	10.280	9,491		7,023	8,835	8,178
					e en		
					THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O		
1,44,455	1,47,880	1.57,123	1,38,342		1.19,138	1.23,616	1.22.757

Table II Variation

	a 111 1 47			p	ERSONS.			
Name	of Tehsil.		1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	
	i		2	3	4	5	6	
Gird Rajakhera Kolari Baseri Bari Sirmathra at	ad Rijhoni Ja	 	69,977 36,680 45,447 43,446 52,272 15,765	67,826 34,298 43,697 50,825 54,999 19,851	76,773 34,532 46,831 48,732 51,564 18,458	68,191 28,997 39,392 47,202 48,847 17,028	Not available.	
Ţ	Cotal	•••	2,63.593	2.71.496	2.79.890	2.40,657	•••	

in population Since 1872.

	Мл	LES,				Females.		
1,911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1.4	
ngan mayakana dhamar dhadha dhamar dha								
38,347	36,716	45,631	37,714		31,630	31,110	31,142	
20,506	18,970	19,366	16,258		16,174	15,328	15,166	
24,653	23,461	24,955	21,332	လံ	20.794	20,236	21,870	
23,819	27,696	26,902	26,402	Not available.	19.627	23,129	21,830	
28,388	30,021	29,989	27,145	Not a	23,890	24,978	24,575	
8,742	11,016	10.280	9,491		7.023	8.835	8,175	
					•		•	
			· Propaga un un particular de la compaga de					
1,44.455	1.47,880	1.57,123	1.38.342		1.19,138	1,23,616	1.22.757	

Table II Variation in population Since 1872.

Name of			V ARIA ANI	tion Inc.	REASE (+)	Net variation during period 1872-1911
Tehsils.	1881	1872	1901 1911	1891 1901	1881 1891	1872 1881	Increase (+)
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Gird	30,477		+2,171	-8,947	+8,582		
Rajakhera	12,739		+2,382	- 234	+ 5,535		
Kolari	18,060	ilable.	+1,750	-3,134	+74,39	Not available.	Not available.
Baseri	20,800	Not available.	-7,379	+2,093	+1,530	Not av	tot av
Bari	21.702		-2,721	+ 435	+5,717		A
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagir	7,537		-4,086	+1,393	+1,430		,
		-					
Total	1,11,315	•••	-7:903	-8,394	-30,233		

TABLE III FOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Table III Towns and Villages

										.4500
	r of Fowns		Und	er 500.	500	io 999.		100 to .999.		,000 to 4,999,
Tensus.	Total number of inhabited Towns and villages.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
I	2	;	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	. 11
Gird	147	69,977	118	25,289	21	14,148	7	10,618		•••
Rajakhera	76	36,680	55	13,887	15	10,425	5	5,978	• • •	
Kolari	74	45,447	40	10,058	25	18,977	6	7,563	3	8,849
Baseri	80	43,446	50	11,025	18	12,861	11	17,144	1	2,416
Bari	107	52,278	79	17,486	19	13,048	8	10,226		•••
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jegir,	39	15,765	32	6,427	4	2,543	2	3,260	1	3,535
				. ,-	١,					
					, ,					
					1					
					,	eritaria de la companya de la compan				
			-		1					
Total	523	2.63.593	374	84.172	162	72,002	39	54.789	5	14,800

classified by population.

5,0 9,	00 to 999.	10, 19	000 to ,999	20,0 49,	00 to 999.	50,0 99,	00 to 999	ov 1,00	er ,000.	Encampments boat
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Encampments boat and travelling Rail- way population included.
12	13 ·	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
•••	•••	1	19,922	•••	•••	•••			•••	Note.—These figures include Nibrol.
1	6,390		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		
•••	•••		•••	•••		•••			•••	
•••			•••			•••				
., •••	•••	1	11,401	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	
								. Тура дойна — Мандан Арай br>Мандан — Мандан —		
I	6,390	2	31,323			•••				

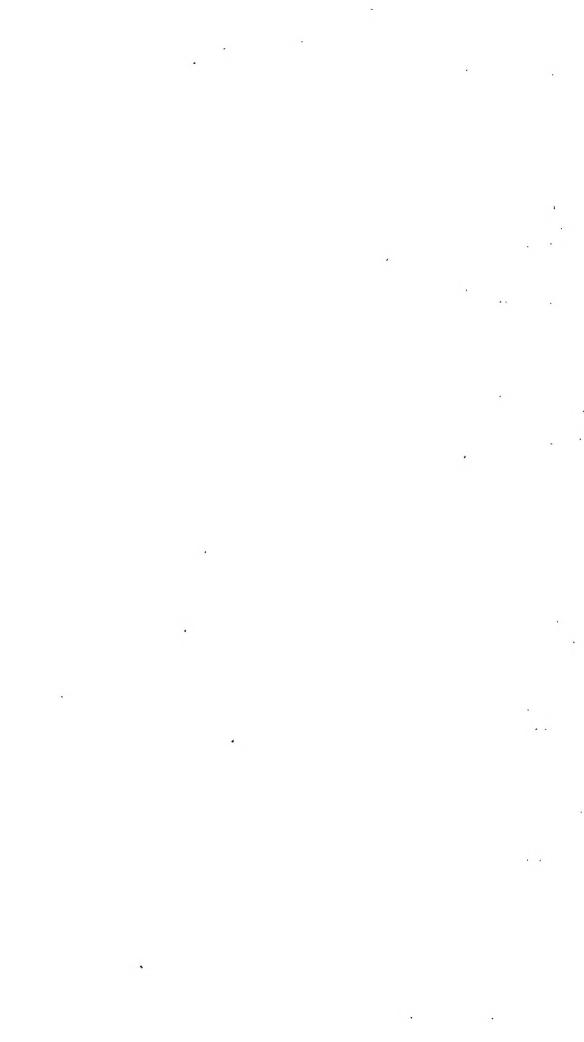


TABLE IV. TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION VARIATION SINCE 1881,

Table IV Towns Classified by

				ra	Die 1	A TO	WIIS	Classin	ed by
		uburbs t etc.		Port	ULATI) N.		V.	ARIATION DE-
STATE.	Town.	Municipal Suburbs Cantonment etc.	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dholpur.	Dholpur.	uncil.	19,922	19,310	17,028	15,833	•••	+612	+2,282
	Bari.	Town Council.	11,401	11,603	12,092	11,547	•••	-202	-489
	Rajakhera.	T	6,390	6,609	6,786	6,274	•••	-219	-177
	,								
							- 1		•
	,								
					•				
	,							-	
									1
	Tota1		37,713	37,522	35,906	33,654		+ 191	+ 1,616

population, Variation Since 1881.

	NCREASE REASE (-	(+)	Variation in periods		Males.		I	EMALES	ş.	
,	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881	1881 to 1911 Inc.(+)	1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891	Remarks.
_	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2(1
_	+1,195	•••	+ 4,089	10,783	10,079	8,900	9,139	9,231	8,128	
	+ 545	•••	? , —146	5,755	5,875	6,273	5,646	5,728	5,819	
	+ 512		+116	3,527	3,608	3,731	2,863	3,001	3.055	
			1							
,							-			
			,							
							1			
					4.000					
•				ļ			editorpool (c. q. c. house, con			
								Proceeding		
					7		perior and deep or major major	endant sed of manuactu		
					egrangenin between dags		- Copyright Copy	y Turkendam alam in Aparina		
•	+ 2,252		+4,059	20,065	19,562	18,904	17,648	17,960	17.002	

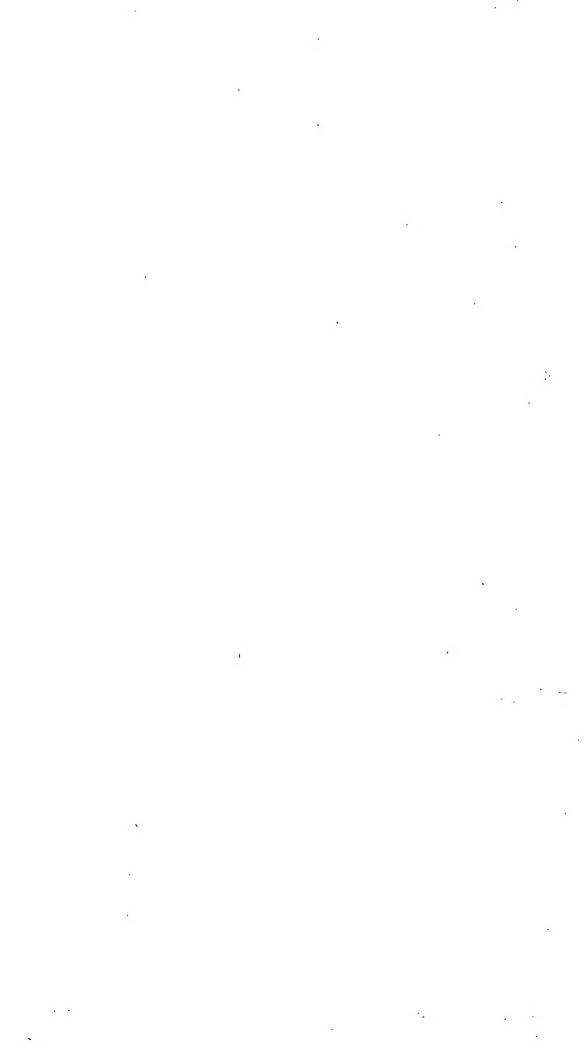


TABLE V. TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

Table V-Towns arranged

							тт	
			Pot	CPULATI	ON.		Hindu.	
STATE.	Towns.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Dholpur	•••	19,922	10,783	9,139	13,581	7,428	6,153
į	Bari	•••	11,401	5,755	5,646	7,940	4,167	3,773
	Rajakhera	•••	6,390	3,527	2,863	5,348	2,957	2,391
	4-mm, 4-4-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-							
							To the same of the contract of	
							_	
	Total	•••	37,713	20,065	17,648	26,869	14,552	12,317

territorially with Population by religion.

Мо	SALMA?	is.		Jains	S.	S	IKI	I.		11.1 11.1		Åι	RYA	s.	Р.	ARS	sis.		AR (AZ	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons, 1	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fernales.	Persons.	Milles.	Females.
6,151	3;242	2,909	47	30	17	87	16	36	::7	23 23	14	9	4	อั	6	3	3	4	2	2
3,448	1,581	1,867	11	5	6		• • •		1	1		1	1	. 11						• • •
599	317	282	142	252	190				1	1			• • •		•••	•••				
•													ı							
																1				
y			 				-													
															1					
											1					ı				1
	•											1						1		1
														And Street Side	1			4	1	
																	***	1	***************************************	
							1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1		•						:	1	
												, and the spine segment of the state of the	vertes destrets acceptantes		** ** ***				e se distribuição estado e	
10.108	5,140	5.058	500	287	213	87		<u>3</u> 6	39.	25	14	10	5	5	6	3	3	4,	2	2



TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

Table VI

		OPULATIO	7.]	Hindus.		Mo-
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.
ī	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gird *	69,977	38,347	31,630	61,250	33,684	27,566	8,047
Rajakhera	36,690	20,516	16,174	33,983	18,994	14,989	1,211
Kolari	45,447	24,653	20,794	43,318	23,497	19,821	2,120
Baseri	43,446	23,819	19,627	41,982	23,017	18,965	1,463
Bari	52,278	28,388	23,890	47,701	26,161	21,540	4,564
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagir	15,765	8,742	7,023	14.886	8,264	6,622	873
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Total	2,63.593	1.44.455	1,19,138	2,43,120	1,33,617	1.09.503	18,278

Religion.

номе	.skac	J	AINS.		S	IKI	ı.		HR) [AN		Λ_1	RYÆ	AS.	P	ARS	is.	•	RA MO		
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4,265	3,782	535	314	221	87	51	36	39	24	15	9	4	5	6	3	3	쉭	2	2	
659	552	1,476	848	628	4	3	1	1	1	•••	ā	1	4							rol.
1,150	970	9	G	3																nclude Nit
801	662	1	1	•••																These figures include Nibrol.
2,220	2,344	11	5	6	ļ			1]]	1								*Note The
474	39 9	2	2	•••	4	2	2													Ÿ.
										The same and the s			The state of the s		the state of the s					
5,96	8.70	2.034	1,176	85	39	55(39) 4:1	26	335	15	5 0) <u>c</u>	6	3	3	4	2	2 2	



TABLE VIL PART II. (GENERAL TABLE) THE POPULATION BY AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

Table VII Part II (general Table)

		Ъ— 1	HINDU.			
]	Population.			Unmari	HED.
AGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
n	7,473	3,874	3,599	7,473	3,874	3,599
1	3,864	1,981	1,883	3,864	1,981	1,883
2	4,900	2,473	2,422	4,900	2,478	2,422
3	5,910	2,997	2,913	5,910	2,997	2,913
4	5,582	2,910	2,672	5,582	2,910	2,672
Total. 0-4	27,729	14,240	13,489	27,729	14,240	13,489
5-9	31,116	16,699	14,417	29,191	16,253	12,938
J 0-14	27,744	16,400	11,344	17,255	13,165	4,090
15-19	23,195	13,317	9,878	7,306	6,983	323
20-24	22,447	11,969	10,478	4,051	3,915	136
25-29	21,658	11,847	9,811	2,622	2,546	76
30-34	21,814	11,946	9,868	1,952	1,848	104
35-39	11,892	6,768	5,124	908	880	28
40-44	19,380	10,344	9,036	1,300	1,227	73
45-49	7,183	4,191	2,992	474	458	16
50-54	14,249	7,878	6,371	778	75]	27
55-59	2,730	1,677	1,053	161	157	4
60-64	8,421	4,384	4,037	364	383	31
65-69	989	562	377	37	85	2
70 and over	2,623	1,395	1,228	. 102	87	15
			- And a state of the state of t		,	
Total	2,43,120	1.33.617	1,09,503	94,230	62,878	31,352

The Population by age sex and civil conditions.

						C.— MO	номе	DANS
J	MARRIED.		Wı	DOWED.		Por	ULATION	τ.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	l'emales.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
•••	•••	•••				618	316	302
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	310	147	163
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	321	159	162
•••			•••	•••	•••	422	225	197
•••						406	207	199
	•••	•••	•••		•••	2,077	1,054	1,023
1,889	426	1,463	36	20	16	2,320	1,216	1,104
10,248	3,144	7,104	241	91	150	2,051	1,171	880
15,292	6,069	9,223	597	265	332	1,698	924	774
16,179	7,500	9,669	1,227	554	673	1,738	837	90
17,309	8,510	8,799	1,727	791	936	1,546	783	76
16,976	8,852	8,124	2,886	1,246	1,640	1,581	813	738
9,068	5,051	4,017	1,916	837	1,079	812	485	32
12,798	7,331	5,467	5,282	1,786	3,496	1,437	727	710
4,620	2,861	1,759	2,089	872	1,217	547	290	25
7,362	5,053	2,309	6,109	2,074	4,035	1,129	574	55.
1,450	1,002	448	1,119	518	601	259	160	9:
3,095	2,407	688	4,962	1,644	3,318	710	331	379
382	302	80	520	225	295	116	64	5
751	620	131	1,770	688	1,082	257	110	14
1,18,403	59,128	59,281	30,481	11,61	18,870	18,278	9.569	8,7

Table VII Part II (general Table)

				C.—	-монс	MEDA	NS.		
	U	NMARRI	ED.	1	Tarriei).	W	IDOWED) .
AGE.	Pensors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	618	316	302		•••		•••	· • • •	
1	310	147	163				•••	·	
2	321	159	162					• • • •	
3	422	225	197					• • • • •	
4	406	207	199		•••			•••	•••
Total. 0-4	2,077	1,054	1,023		•••	•••		• • • • `	
5-9	2,226	1,198	1,028	90	15	75	4	3]
10-41	1,496	1,023	473	538	143	395	17	5	12
15-19	687	587	100	973	316	657	38	21	17
20-24	338	294	44	1,324	512	812	76	31	45
25-29	163	137	26	1,288	603	685	95	43	52
30-34	105	82	23	1,319	701	6.18	157	60	97
35-39	52	35	17	668	411	257	92	39	53
40-44	75	48	27	1,027	580	447	335	99	236
45-49	28	18	10	317	224	147	148	· 48	100
50-54	47	32	15	651	430	221	431	112	319
55-59	9	4	5	157	116	37	97	40	57
60-64	28	9	19	2 91	226	65	391	96	295
65-69	2	•••	2	55	41	14	59	23	36
70 and over.	10	1	. 9	75	62	13	172	47	125
						·			
7 70 4 7					11		i	11	
Total	7,343	4,522	2,821	8,823	4,380	4,443	2,112	667	1,445

The Population by age sex and civil conditions.—(Contd.)

		•		D,—J	AIN	S.						
	Port	JLATION	.	Unmai	RRIED	•	MA	RRIEI).	W11	DOWE	1).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fennales.	Persons.	Males.	Fennales,
												
ľ	70	40	30	70	40	30	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
	21	14	7	21	14	7	•••	•••	•••		•••	
	48	29	19	48	29	19	•••		•••	•••		
	41	22	19	41	22	19	•••		•••			•••
	41	24	17	41	24	17						
	221	129	92	221	129	92						<u> • • • </u>
	239	118	121	234	117	117	5	1	4			•••
	234	138	96	130	103	27	103	35	68	1	0	1
	171	98	73	49	47	2	116	48	68	6	3	3
	. 202	115	87	43	43		148	65	83	11	7	4
	159	86	73	29	29		117	51	66	13	6	7
١.	188	108	80	32	32	•••	127	GL	66	29	15	14
	128	88	40	20	20		88	57	31	20	11	9
	148	84	. 64	17	17	•••	88	50	38	43	17	26
	66	40	26	7	7		39	25	14	20	8	12
	128	79	49	10	10		53	37	16	65	32	33
	42	29	13	6	6		18	13	5	18	10	8
	76	43	33	6	6		24	19	5	46	18	28
	8	7	1.	•••			1	1		7	6	1
	24	14	10.	3	3		5	4	1	16	7	9
				•								
-			0.0	· O - +-	760	000		467	465	and	140	TEE
	2,034	1,176	858	გ 07	509	235	932	40/	400		140	-33

Table VII Part II (general Table) The Population by age sex and civil conditions.—(Concluded.)

E.—OTHERS.

					E.—	-OTE	IERS	.					
and the second description of the second des	Por	PULAT	non.	Unn	ARR	ED.	M.	ARRIE	D.	V	Vidor	WED.	80
Age.	Persons.	Malcs.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
0	6	4	5	6	4	2		•••	•••		•••	•••	
1	4	1	3	4	1	3			•••		•••	•••	
2	1	•••	. 1	j	•••	1		•••	•••	•••		:••	
;}	10	5	5	10	5	5			•••		•••	•••	
-1	3	2	1	3	2	1		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Total 0-4	24	12	12	24	12	12			•••	•••	•••	•••	
5-9	14	9	5	14	9	5		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,
10-14	12	9	3	11	9	2	1	• • •	1		•••	•••	ol.
15-19	15	8	7	7	6	1	8	2	6	•••	•••	•••	Nibr
20-24	19	11	8	2	2		17	9	8	•••	•••		lude
25-29	17	11	6	J	1	•••	16	10	6	•••	•••		s inc
30-31	19	G	13	3	1	2	15	5	10	1	•••	1	ore,—These figures include Nibrol.
35-39	10	6	4	2	1	1	7	4	3	1	1	•••	lese f
40-44	7	4	3	I	•••	1	6	4	2	•••		•••	il.
45-49	12	10	2		•••	•••	10	8	2	2	2	•••	fote,
50-54	7	4	3		•••	•••	6	4	2	1		1	Ŋ
55-59	12	12			•••	•••	1	1	•••	1	1	•••	
60-64	1	•••	1		•••	••••	•••			1	•••	1	
65-69		•••						•••		•••	•••	•••	
70 and over.	2	1	1		•	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	1	1	
												1	
											13		
Total	161	93	68	65	ĢI	24	87	47	40	9	5	4	,

TABLE VII PART I. GENERAL TABLE FOR ALL RELIGIONS.

Table VII Part I General Table

AGE.		Po	PULATION		. U :	n-Marrie	D.
		Persons:	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
0.1		0.707	4 004	3,933	8,167	4,234	3,938
0-1	***	8,167	4,234				
1-2	•••	4,199	2,143	2,056	4,199	2,143	2,056
2-3	•••	5,270	2,666	2,604	5,270	2,666	2,604
3-4	••	6,383	3,249	3,134	6,381	3,248	3,133
4-5	•••	6,032	3,143	2,890	6,034	3,144	2,890
Total c-5	•••	30.051	.15,435	14,616	30,051	15,435	14,616
5-10	•••	33,689	18,042	15,647	31,665	17,577	14,088
10-15	•••	30,041	1,7718	12,323	18,892	14,300	4,592
15-20	•••	25,079	1,4347	10,732	8,049	7,623	426
20-25	•••	24,406	12,932	11,474	4,434	4,254	180
25-30	•••	23,378	12,725	10,653	2,815	2,713	102
30-35		23,603	12,904	10,699	2,092	1,963	129
35-40	••••	12,8:20	7,325	5,495	1,962	916	46
40-45	••••	20,995	11,182	9,813	1,412	1,312	100
45-50	••••	7,806	4,529	3,277	509	483	26
50-55	••••	15,515	8,537	6,978	835	793	42
55-00	····	3,032	1,868	1,165	176	167	9
C0-C5	****	9,209	4,758	4,450	398	348	50
65-70	••••	1,063	683	430	39	35	4
70 and over	***	2,906	1520	1,386	115	91	24
Total	••	2,5 3,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	1,02,444	68,010	34,434

for all religions.

1	MARRIED.		•	Wipomed		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
, •••	•••	•••		•••		
•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		
•••	•••		•••	•••		
•••	•••	•••				
•••		•••				
1,984	442	1,542	40	23		
10,890	3,322	. 7,568	259	96	163	
16,389	6,135	9,954	641	289	352	
18,658	8,036	10,572	1,314	592	722	
18,728	9,172	9.556	1,835	840	\$95	
18,438	9,620	8,818	3,073	1,32	1,752	
9,829	5,521	4,308	2,029	888	3 1,141	
13,923	7,968	5,958	5,660	1,90	3,758	
5,039	3,117	1,92	2,258	92	$9 \mid 1,329$	
8,074	5,520	3 2,54	6,600	2,21	s 4,388	
1,62	1,13	1 49	0 1,23	5 56	9 660	3
3,41	2,65	3 75	8 5,40	0 1.75	i i	
43	8 34	4 9	4 58	6 25	ŀ	
83	1 63	6 14	5 1,96	0 7-1	:3 1,217	7
,						
1,28,25	53 64,0	23 64.2	30 32,89)5 I2,4	22 20.47	 4

TABLE VIII. (GENERAL TABLE) EDUCATION PART 1.

Table VIII (General Table) Education Part I.

_				Liti	RATE II	٧.		
Rı	ELIGIONS.		English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	
Hindu	Male.]	297	130	3,911	65	4,403	
"	Female.	}	5	21	154	8	188	•
Mohom	edan Male.]	66	335	133	31	565	Nibrol
"	Female.	} } !	•••	34	11	10	55	Nors.—These figures include Nibrol.
Jain	Male.	ן	5	••••	150	. 1	156	res in
17	Female.	}	•••	•••	9	••••	9	se figu
thers	Male.	וַ	35	8	10	11	64	-Thes
71	Female.	}	10	••••	12	7	29	Vote
Total	Male.	ן	403	473	4,204	108	5,188	4
"	Female.	}	15	55	186	25	281	
			•					
			ì					
					•			
						·		
Gran	d total	•••	418	528	4,390	133	5,469	

PART II TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY TEHSILS.

Part II Table VIII Education by Tehsils

	l										
				AL	L REI	LIGI()NS.				
					Litera	TE IN	ſ .				
	Engl	lish.	Urd	lu.	Hine	li.	Oth	ers	Tota	ıl.	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	. `
Gird	338	14	313	44	1,836	139	80	23	2,567	220	rol.
Rajakhera	10	1	23		405	20	23	. 1	461	22	de Nibı
Kolari	15	••••	16	••••	557	7	•••	••••	588	7	es inclu
Baseri	4		25		402	6		••••	431	6	NoreThese figures include Nibrol.
Bari	29	••••	89	11	612	4	5	****	735	15	The
Sirmathra]										Nóte
and Rijhor Jagir	ni 7	••••	7	••••	392	10	•••	1	406	11	
V - S										ı	
											4
											•
		4			,						
Total.	403	I	5 47:	3 5	5 4,204	186	j 108	25	5,188	281	

PART III TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY TEIISILS

AND MAIN RELIGIOUS.

Part III Table VIII Education by

		HINDU.]	MOH	OMI	<u> </u>
	Enc		UR	ນປ.	Німі	DI.	оти	ERS.	Engi	лsн.	Ur	DU.	Нім	DJ.
	Male.	Female,	Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,
fird	235	4	66	4	1,699	116	43	8	51		225	23	81	3
G. J. P. figures	 		13	17	•••				4	•••	2	•••		
Total	245	4	7ġ	21	1,699	116.	43	8.	- 55		227	23	13	9
Rajakhera	8	1	16	•••	305	13	21		í	•••	7	•••	5	
Kolari	14		6	•••	546	7	•••	•••	1	•••	10		9	
Baseri	3		13		390	5		•••	1.	•••	12	•••	11	1
Bari	20		14		597	3	1		8		75	11	11	1
Sirmathra aud Rijhoni Jagir.	7		2		374	10	•		•••	•••	. 4	•••	16	
							,							
Total	297	5	130	21	3,511	154	65	8	66	•••	335	34	133	IX

Tehsils and Main religious.

DAN					JAI	NS.								IER	S.			
Orn	ERS.	En Ll:	HE	- CKI		Hin		_	:	Engi		Urb	U.	His	DI.	Отп	ERS	Romarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Rom
25	9.	5	•••	•••	•	49	2			31	9	ĩ		7	12	11	6	
	•••			•••					 	2	1			•••				rol
25	9	5		•••		49	2	I		33	IO	7		7	12	II	6	ide Nil
2			•••	• • •		93	7	-	 	, Î	•••			2			1	These figures include Nibrol
•••	•••			•••	• • •	2				•••	•••				•••		•••	r These
•••				•••		1				•••	•	<i>.</i>					•••	Nore
4	•••			•••		3		ļ		1	•••			1			•••	
	I		•••			2				•••		1		* * *	•••		•••	
		And the second s	er de service de la company						Andrews and the second substantial designation of the second seco				and the second s					
31	10	5				150	9	I		35	IO	8		10	12	II	7	

, • , .

TABLE IX.
(EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES.)

Table IX (Education

						abic 12		IRD.	
				TOT	A.L. 		υ ———	1KD.	
				LITERA	TE IN.		LITERA IN.	TE	
Castes,		Sex.	Total Literate and Illiterate.	Languages other than English	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate
HINDUS.	· .								
Ahir	•••	Male. Female.	$\frac{351}{255}$	4	•••	347 255	3		$\frac{223}{158}$
Bairagi	•••	Male. Female.	$\begin{array}{c} 309 \\ 202 \end{array}$	16	•••	$2 \mathfrak{t} 3 \\ 202$	11		72 50
Balai	•••	Male. Female.	14 19	•••	•••	14 19	•••	•••	•••
Barhai	•••	Male. Female.	$2,439 \\ 2,070$	15	4	$2,420 \\ 2,070$	13	4	515 403
Bhangi	•••	Male. Female.	1,119 $1,032$	1	•••	1,118 1,032		•••	370 349
Brahman	•••	Male. Female.	17,997 13,948	1,381 58	$\begin{array}{c} 97 \\ 3 \end{array}$	16,519 13,887	$\begin{array}{c} 564 \\ 45 \end{array}$	77	$3,426 \\ 3,045$
Chamar	•••	Male. Female.	22,520 $19,744$	10 	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 22,510 \\ 19,744 \end{array}$	5	•••	$5,051 \\ 4,521$
Chhipa	•••	Male. Female.	95 57	5	•••	90 57	2	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 21 \end{array}$
Darzi	•••	Male. Female.	$\begin{array}{c} 315 \\ 255 \end{array}$		•••	315 255		•••	82 71
Dhobi	••	Male. Female.	1,895 $1,748$	1	•••	1,894 1,748		•••	·440 374
Fakir	• •	Male. Female.	2 6			6			
Golapurab	••	Male. Female.	$3,703 \\ 2,932$	70	•••	3,633 2,932	23	•••	1,010 771
Gujar	••	Male. Female.	11,721 8,244	29	•••	11,692 8,244	11		3,305 $2,363$
Jat	••	r emaie.	1,604 1,104	137 12	13 1	1,454 1,088	100	10	$626 \\ 452$
Kachbi	••	remaie.	12,996 11,387	14		12,982 11,387	88	•••	$\begin{vmatrix} 4,202 \\ 3,559 \end{vmatrix}$
Kalal	••	r emaie.	145	7		138 126	3	•••	8 18
Kayasth	••	remaie.	1,326 $1,029$	616 52	97	613 977	331 48	82	271 452
Khati	••	remate.	26 21	5 1	1	20 20			
Khatik	•	Male. Female.	.721 676			721 676	•••	•••	226 206
Koli	•	Male. Female.	4,443 3,927	1		$\frac{4,442}{3,927}$	1		1,273 1,189
Kumhar	•	Male. Female.	2,000			2,000 1,777	•••		493 461
Lodha	•	Male. Female.	5,821	14		5,807 5,078	8		$\begin{bmatrix} 2,760 \\ 2,443 \end{bmatrix}$

by selected castes).

RAJAKHER	4. KO	LARI.	BAS	SERI.	BA	RI.	SIR RIJ	MAT HON	HRA & LJAG.
LITERATE IN.	LITER ATE IN		LITER-		LITER-		Lite 13	RATE S.	
Languages other than English. English.	Languages other thur Buglish.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English. English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English. English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.
1 4 2 2 43 43 43 2,83 2,29 32	24 1	53 412 384 1 5 2,015 1,722 667 493 395 304 3,362 2,956 2 2,956 129 20 19 91 71 536 490 301	1	33 288 294 1 1,981 1,981 1,408 306 220 1,990 1,811 45 89 161 159 708 644 322 277 51	211 7 1 3	66 50 88 66 483 415 171 154 2,227 1,908 4,936 4,291 13 46 48 304 58 3.900 2,696 53 2,869 2,542 104 157 104 157 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	121 3		9 1 14 19 105 123 48 763 736 1,345 1,209 7 102 7 102 102 103 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105

Table IX (Education

					able 12	s (iii	uca	
·			TOT	TAL.		(FIRE).
			1	ATE IN.		Litei		
Castes.	Sex.	Total Literate and Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.
Lohar	Male. Female.	99 98	11	4	. 84 98	10	4	16 29
Mahajans	Male. Female.	6,095 4,895	1;270 23	38	4,787 4,872	508 20	32	1,077 $1,246$
Mali	Male. Female.	73 65	17	2	54 65	17	2	52 64
Mina	Male. Female.	6,246 $5,129$	16		6,230 5,128		•••	56
Mochi	Male. Female.	36	2		34 31	2		39 12
Nai	Male. Female.	2,566 $2,101$	13 2	6	2,547 $2,099$	13 2	6	683
Naik	Male. Female.	8 9	"		3 9		•••	556
Rajputs	Male.	12,429	219	10	12,200	5.0	•••	7.500
(genuiue)	Female.	9,346	14		9,332	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 2 \end{array}$	6	1,786 1,296
,, (of Rajakhera)	Female.	1,898 1,914		•••	1,898 1,914	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c c} 22 \\ 32 \end{array}$
Rawat	Male. Female.	1	•••	•••	1			
Rebari	Male. Female.	35 29	1	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 29 \end{array}$	•••		•••.
Sikligar	Male. Female.	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$	3	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 20 \\ 24 \end{array}$	•••		•••
Sunar	Male. Female.	605 533	63	•••	542	24	•	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\\125\end{array}$
Teli	Male. Female.	680 575	2	•••	533 678	1	•••	$\frac{142}{279}$
Babaji (Fakir)	Male. Female.	197	•••	•••	575 197	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 224 \\ 41 \end{array}$
Total (Hindus)	Mala	161			161	•••	•••	23
` ′	Female.	2,23,963 ———	4,116	277	2,19,570	1,844	226 ——	53,003
Mohomedans. Chhipa	Male.	,					,	
Dorzi	Female. Male.	7 6		•••	7 6	•••	•••	•••
Dhobi	Female. Male.	1 1	•••	•••	1	•••	•••	1
	Female. Male.	9 7	•••	•••	9	•••	•••	
Fakir	Female. Male.	344	3	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 341 \end{bmatrix}$	1	•••	125
Kasai	Female.	280 18	•••	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} 280 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$	•••	•••	$\frac{92}{14}$
		17	1	•••	16	1	•••	16

by selected castes.) (Contd.)

RAJ	AKH	ERA.	KC) L /	ARI.	BA	SI	ERI.	В	Λl	I.	SIR) RIJI	1771 [701	IRA& JAG.
Lite			LITE ATE 1			Lite ate 1			LITE	х.		Littii		
Languages other than English.	English.	Illiverate.	Languages other than Buglish.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	
56		20 17 146 150 4 6 12 11 434 367	144	2	3 5 1,270 1,146 18 10 1 509 395	 3 1		11 923 828 1,338 1,141 4 1 366 303 2	4	3	2 1.038 1,078 2 2,312 1,951 3 5 424 363	188 2		36 36 383 424 2.502 1,978 2 3 131 110 6 5
22 2 10 		1,428 1,103 2,731 1,882 1 20 15 55 382 385	1 5	60	1,781 1,359 6 4 2 100 98 4 1 55 46			4,041 3,111 11 99 15			2.673 2,120 	3	2	488 343 1 2 52 40 58 49
344	9	20,140	544	ΙĄ	39,822	399	3	39,703	658 ——	19	43,879	377	6	13,914
··· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 5; 4;			 86 87 2			5 6 4 33 24	1		49			

Table IX (Education

			TOT	AL.		G	IRD.	
			Litera	re in.		LITERA	TE	•
Castes.	Sex.	Total Literate and Illiterate.	Languages other than English	English.	Illiterate.	Langnages other than English.	English.	Illit.rate.
Lohar.	Male. Female.	2 2	1	•••	1 2		• • • •	. •••
Meo or Mewati.	Male. Female.	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 25 \end{array}$		•••	27 25	. •••		$\frac{19}{21}$
Moghal.	Male. Female.	117 83	11	1	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 82 \end{array}$	3	1	$\begin{array}{cc} 34 \\ 30 \end{array}$
Nai.	Male. Female.	17 10		•••	17 10	•••	•••	. 1
Nilgar.	Male. Female.	68 65		•••	. 68 . 65		•••	, ••• , •••
Pathan.	Male. Female.	2,715 $2,597$	171	16	2,528 2,593	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \\ 4 \end{array}$	14	1,362 $1,332$
Rajput.	Male. Female.	1	1	•••		•••	•••	
Rangrez.	Male. Female.	73 58		•••	. 73 58	•••,	•••	42 26
Sniyad.	Male. Female.	537 501	146 30	19	372 471	$\begin{array}{c c} 102 \\ 24 \end{array}$	17	218 304
Shekh.	Male. Female.	4,187 $3,829$	148 11	25 	4,014	99 5	18.	1,623 1,548
Teli.	Male. Femle.	712 575		•••	. 712 575	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 145 \\ 96 \end{array}$
Total Moho- medan.		16,891	528	. 61	16,302	354	50.	7,050
Jains.	Male.	1,176	151	5	1,020	50	5	259
Mahajans. Sikh.	Female.	858	9		849	2		219
Brahman.	Male. Female.	3 3	2 1	1	2	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$]	2
Jat.	Male. Female.	14 12	9	2	- - - - - - - - - - -	8.	2.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kayastha,	Male. Female.	1		1	1		1.	1
Total Sikh. Aryas.		. 34	16	4	I4	15	4	II
Kayastha.	Male. Female.	1	1		,		•••	
Brahman.	Male. Female.	1 1		11			1	•••
Total Aryas, <i>Christians</i> , Native		2	I	I			I.	
Christians.	Male. Female.	12	1 2	6	5	1.	4.	. 5

by selected castes). (Contd.)

RAJ	AKI	HERA.	K	OL	ARI.	В	AS	ERI.		BA	RI.	SIR RIJ	MAT HON	TIRA & IJAG.
LITER			LITE ATE			Liti			LIT			Lite	RATE	
Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiternte.
•••	•••		1		1 2									
	•••				8 4									
1,	•••	20		•••	9	1		·	4		17	2		25
•••	•••	18	••••		4				1		19 16			1.1
	•••				•••						10			
•••	•••	4 6	• • •	• • •	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 37 \end{array}$			22 16			$\frac{1}{6}$		•••	
3	1	167	4		110	7		71	37	1	702	5		116
1	• • •	153		•••	76	:::		. 39	:::	:::	909	:::		84
		•••		•••	•••			•••						
•••	•••	1			18 13			11 18			1 1		•••	
4		63		1	10	3		7	22	1	63	9	•••	11
3	•••	57 177	6		$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 496 \end{array}$	11	1	2 404	5 25	6	$91 \\ 1,077$	1	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 237 \end{array}$
		146			447			354	6		1,083		•••	240
•••	•••	•••	1		$\begin{array}{c} 234 \\ 196 \end{array}$	•••		$\begin{array}{c} 152 \\ 134 \end{array}$			120 104		•••	61 45
							-			<u> </u>				
13	_ I 	912	17	<u> </u>	188	22	I —	1,306	IOI	18 	4,302	21		844
93 7.		755 621	2		4 3	1		•••	3		2 6	2	•••	•••
•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••
• • •		•••			•••			•••			•••	•••		1
•••		•••	•••	•••{	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	1	•••	2
•••		•••	i		• • •	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••		•••
						•••	-		•••		•••	I		3
				-[1					
		•••			•••	•••		•••			•••			•••
•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	<u> </u>			_										
		•••		<u> </u>			<u> </u>							
													1	
•••	1				•••	•••			•••	1	•		1	

Table IX (Education

				1	able 11	i (Ea	uca	11011
			TOT	'AL.		(SIRD	•
			Liter	ATE IN.		LITE	RATE	
Castes.	Sex.	Total Literate and Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.	Languages other than English.	English.	Illiterate.
	Male	1	:		1			. 1
Goanese Others	Female Male Female	 13 10	•••	6 8	7 2		6 8	
Total Christians	•••	<u>4</u> I	3	20	18	3	18	. 18
Zorastrians	Male	3						
Parsis	Female	3	··1	$\frac{3}{2}$	•••	1	3 2	
								55 2
•				•				
Grand Total		2,42,971	4,825	373	2,37,773	2,269	309	60,660

by selected castes). (Concluded)

RAJAI	KHERA.	KOL	ARI.	BAS	ERI.	BA	KI.	SIRA RIJI	TAT ION	HRA &
Languages other than English. English.	te.	Languages other than English. Zi all Knglish.	Illitorate.	Languages other than English. X are X English.	Illiterate.	Languages other P T T than English. 7 T H	Illiterate.	Laugnages other than English.		Illiterate,
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••			I				
•••			•••				•••			
457 1	31,43	7 563 15	41,71	7 423 4	11,009	/13 28	48,189	401	6	14.761



TABLE X.

LANGUAGES.

				027		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A.—
		PO	PULATI(JN.		TOTAL.	<u>`</u>
TEHSIL.							
	-	Persons.	Males,	Females,	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird	•••	69,977	38,347	31,630	69,947	828,828	31,619
Rajakhera		36,680	20,506	16,174	36,680	20,506	16,174
Kolari	•••	45,447	24,653	20,794	45,447	24,653	20,794
Baseri	•••	43,446	23,819	19,627	43,446	23,819	19,627
Bari	•••	52,278	28,388	23,890	52,278	28,388	23,890
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jugirs	•••	15,765	8,742	7,023	15,765	8,742	7,023
					3		,
					3		1
					:		,
						:))
					 ,		
Tota1	•••	2,63,593	I,44,455	 1,19,138	2,6 <u>3,5</u> 53	 1,44,436	1,19,127

Languages.

VERNACULARS.

ν.		. •			
1:7	ijas	ピナカ	,,	11	į
4 4 4	.,		- 4	"	٠.

1	Total.			hund: Jaipu	ıri ri)	7	lalvi d langr	or i.	1	[arwa	ri.]	lewa	ti.
Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Mades.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Person*.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
177	107	70	15	8	7	2	•	2	158	98	60	2	1	1
4	2	2	•••			•••	! ! ••• !		.1	2	2		•••	•••
4	2	2	2	1	1		•••			. •••		2	1	1
106	63	40	8	5	3		, •••		97	60	37	1	1	•••
31	7	21	1		1	27	7	20	3	•••	3		•••	
50	25	25	13	5	8	•••	•••	•••	37	20	17		•••	•••
					·		•							
372	223	гіз	39	13	2)	23	7	22	299	130	119	5	3	2

[‡] Dealects originally returned are put in brackets.

OF INDIA.

			W	estern Hindi	•		
TEHSIL.			Total.			Bhadaor	i.
		Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	l'emales.
Gird	٠	69,132	37,819	31,313	6	4	2
Rajakhera		36,600	20,493	16,167	. •••	•••	•••,
Kolari		45,414	24,636	. 20,778	•••	•••	•••
Baseri		43,318	23,741	19,577	•••	•••	•••
Bari .		52,236	28,374	23,862	•••	•••	•••
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs	•••	15,709	8,712	6,997	•••	•••	•••
•		•					•
Total	•••	2,62,469	I,48,775	1,18,694	6	4	2

(Continued)

A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA.

Western Hindi. (Continued)

Brij Bhasha,

	Total.		3	j Bhash	n. **]	Dholpuri.	Ì
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
66,555	36,356	30,199	33	17	16	66,522	36,339	30,183
31,414	19,439	11,975	•••	•••	•••	31,414	19,439	11,975
44,864	24,360	20,504	25	. 10	15	44,839	24,350	20,489
43,210	23,662	19,548	41	33	8	43,169	23,629	19,540
51,283	27,890	23,393	10	5	5	51,273	27,885	23,388
15,664	8,681	6,983	23	5	18	15,641	8,776	6,965
	•							
							age of the state o	
2,52,990	1,40,383	1,12,602	132	70	62	2,52,858	1,40,318	1,12,510

[•] This includes Brij Bhasha Jadobati (54)

[†] Dholpuri dialect has been included in Western Hiadi under Brij Bhasha by the Provincial Cansus Superintendent Rajputana and Ajamer-Merwara.

					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
TEHSIL.	•		Hindi.		Ţ	Frdu.		Hin de	ii †(ern . Bun- indi)
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Femules.	Persons.	Males.	Femules.
Gird	••	1,562	961	601	870	437	433	139	61	78
Rajakhera	•••	5,241	1,049	4,192	2	2		3	3	••••
Kolari	•••	507	252	255	16	12	4	27	12	15
Baseri	•••	72	50	22	27	21	-6	9	8	1
Bari	•••	153	99	54	792	380	412	8	5	3
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	•••	21	17	4	12	5	7	12	9	3
										ri
Total		7,556	2,423	5,128	1,719	85 7	362	<u></u>	<u></u> .	100

Languages. (Continued.)

				~S`			, 00,																
				Λ.			VER	NAC	UL	ARS	0	F	IXD	IA		(Co	nti	nue	rd.,)		
Bei † F	har Yurl			Ben	ga	li.	Cen Pal	tral lari.				6	Jujra	ti.							Ma	rahti.	
										Ton	rat.		Ви	ILI.		Gt	JJR TI	Λ-	To	OTA	L.	Goar	
rersons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Pemales.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Fennales.	Persons	Males.	Femals.	Presons. Males.	Fenneles.
75	45	30	0	43	18	25	156	128	28	130	64	6 6	112	54	5 8	18	16	8	59	33	26]	
••••				•••			•••									•••			3	2]	•••••	
22	11	1	1	••••			•••			4	2	2	4	2	2	•••						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
4]		3	••••			•••			18	11	7	18	11	7							•••••	• • • •
1			1	1]			•••		3	3		1	1	•••	2	2					• • • • • •	•
2]		1	•••				•••	 								١		ļ			•••••	· • •
																	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	A BENEFIT OF THE PROPERTY OF T		AND THE PARTY OF T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
10	4	<u>-</u> 58	46	44	1 3	192	5 156	128	2	8155	; 8	07	5 135	68	36;	72	O I	28	6:	235	527		

			恭		F	מט,	JABI		Ра	† SH	то	От	‡ 'HE	RS	-Vernaculars of	Asiatic countries	zond India.	To	TA	\L.
TEHSIL.		Persons.	sha	[Females.] Fr.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	S.		_	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird		58,	32 ₁	26	15	6	95	61	17	17	···	2	2	•••	3	3		23	13	10
Rajakhera	••••	3	2	1	1	3	9	4		 									•••	
Kolari	••••		• • • •			3	2	:]	}		ļ		•••	ļ	ļ	•••			 .	
Baseri	••••		•••		•••		•••			.	ļ					•••	 		• • •	
Bari	••••		• • •			6	3		} 	.	ļ			•••		•••			•••	
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs	•••		•••	•••		4	4	••	!						.	 •••• 			•••	••
							,													
																				i
Total	••••	51	34	27	182		113	 6g	17	17		2	2		3	3		23	13	10

This includes—Jaugli ... 117 57 60
Bhilawi ... 18 11 7

Languages.

Exclisit French. Persons French. Remarks. Remarks.	C	EUR	OPEAN	I LAN	GUAGI	ES.	D. La Walo	—Отне nguage of (Afr	R S. ICA)	
Persons. Persons.	13	Cnglisii		F	RENCH.					,
21 12 9 2 1 1 4 3 1									•	Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Femals.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Peresons.	Males.	Females.	
	21	12	9	2	1	1	4	3	1	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	
	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
	•									
21 12 9 2 1 1 4 3 1 .	21	12	9	2	I	I	4	3	I	

• This includes-Marhati		M.		
Nagpuri				
Kaukani	, I	ţ	I	
	61	34	27	

[†] Persian has been returned under this head.

P. M. F.

† This includes.

Kabuli ... 1 1 ...

Pashto ... 16 16 ...

[§] This includes P. M. F. Peshawri ... 2 2 ...



TABLE XI.

BIRTH PLACE.

Table XI

			Тотл	TE	usik Gi	RD.	Rajakhera.				
District, State, Province or country where born.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Λ.	Alwar	•••	40	19	21	20	12	8		3 1	2
	Banswara	•••	1		1] 1		1			
	Bikaner	•••	36	21	15			•…			
	Bundi	•••	2		2				1		1
	Bharatpur		1,350	411	939	262	90	172	47	10	31
rwara.	Dholpur	•••	2,34,973	1,36,483	98,490	60,595	34,845	25,750	30,828	19,336	11,492
	Jaipur	•••	357	168	189	95	51	44	12	7	5
r-Me	Jhalawar		3	1	2	2	'	2	·		
A jme	Karauli		2,250	584	1,666	66	32	34	9	6	3
nnd	Kishengarh	•	2	2		1	. 1	•••	1	. 1	,
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	Kotah	•••	42	13	29	16	8	8	1	•••	1
	Marwar	•••	71	4,6	25	63	42	21			•••
	Mewar		6	1	5	5	1	4		J	
	Partabgarh		3	3	•••	3	3		•••	•••	
	Tonk		36	8	28	10	4	G	2	•••	2
	Serohi	•••	1	•••	1	1	••••	. 1			
	Ajmer	•••	23	12	11	15	8	7	3	2	1
	Total A.		2,39,196	1,37,772	1,01,424	61,155	35,097	26,058	30,907	19,369	11,538
1	Hydrabad Dece	an	5	5	•••	5	5			••••	
В	Kaslimer c		8	6	2	8	6	2			
	Baroda	•••	2	•••	2	2		2			••••
	Mysore		9	3	6	9	3	6			•••
	Total B.		24	14	10	24	14	10			
	Ahmedabad	•••	2	2		2	2				
	Bombay City	•••	4	4	•	4	4	.,	,.		••••
	Khandesh	•••	3	1	2	3	1	2			••••
Bombay.	Kolaba	•••	4	2	2	4	2	2			1
	Poona	••••	5	2	3	5	2	3			••••
	Ratnagiri		9	6	3	6	6				••••
	Solapur		3	. 3		я	3			••••	
	Thana ·	•••	. 2	2		2	2				••••
į	Cutch		1	1							
	Total	•	33	23	10	29	22	7			

Birth place.

	Kolari	•		Baseri,			BARI	•	Sівнатика			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Mules.	Females.	Регеопя.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
•••			2	1	1	9	4	5	6	1	5	
•••	••••								•••	•••		
		••••	2	1	1	••••		••••	34	20	11	
		••••	1		1			••••	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
172	43	129	584	158	· 428	249	98	151	36	6	30	
41,364	28,518	17,851	39,051	22,813	16,238	49,605	27,758	21,847	13,500	8,218	5,312	
20	7	13	97	53	4.1	23	8	15	110	42	G8	
;.	··· .	•••• (••••		••••	1	1	••••	•••	•••		
. 25	8	17	692	224	468	143	35	108	1,815	279	1,036	
l			••••		••••			••••	•••	•••		
3	. 1	2	17	4	13	ភ	<i>.</i>	5	•••	•••		
		••••	7	·J	8	1	:.	1		•••		
		••••	****			1		1	•••	•••		
•••		••••				••••		••••	•••	• • •		
•••	🖠	•••		•••	•••	23	4	19	1	•••	1	
•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
•••	•••	•••	2	1	1	8	1	2		•••		
41,584	23,572	18,012	40,455	23,239	19,198	50,083	.27.909	22,154	15,032	8,566	6,466	
	`	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		
		•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	
•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		
•••			•••	•••		•••				•••	•••	
•••	**	•••				•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
•••		٠٠.						•••		••• ;	•••	
:		•••			:			•••		•••	•••	
·		•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	,	•••	
	····	•••			•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
•••					•••]	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	
3		. 2			•••			•••	• • •	••• ;	•••	
•••			•••						•••	•••	•••	
						1					***	
. 3		3				1	1	•••	•••	;		

Table XI.

		Table At.										
			Тотан	Populat	108.	Теп	sil Gir	p.	R ајакнева.			
	Birth place.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	•		_	3	4	2		2	2	1	1	
ĺ	Bhopal	•••	7 146	60	86	185	57	78	1	. 3	1	
j	Datia Gwalior	• • •	7,014	1,926	5,088	2,966	1,036	1,932	1,403	1	1,088	
	Indore	•••	19	7	12	12	5	7	2		2	
Central India Agency.	Narsingarh	•••	3	2	1	1	1					
Ayre	Orchha		4	2	2	4	2	2			•••	
: i	Rajgarh		5	1	4	1	1				•••	
T	Nayagaon		1		1]		1			•••	
tral	Barwana	•••	1	•••	1	1	}	1			•••	
S l	Samthar	•••	1	1		1	1				•••	
	Rutlam		1	1	•••	1	***		•••		•••	
į	Charkhari	•••	1	•••	1	1		1			•••	
	Total	•••	7,203	2,003	5,200	3,126	1,102	2,024	1,411	319	1,092	
	Agra	•••	15,351	3,765	11,586	4,460	1,456	3,004	4,187	759	3,428	
	Aligarh	•••	119	44	75	60	26	34	7	1	6	
	Allahabad	•••	22	14	8	18	12	Ġ	•••	•••	•••	
	Azamgarh	•••	2	1	1	2	1	1	•••		•••	
	Ballia	•	1	1	•	: 1	1	••••	,		•••	
	Banda	•••	4	•••	4	: 1		1	3		3	
Oudb.	Bareli	•••	21	10	11	14	8	14		***	•••	
d Ou	Benaras		21	11	10	18	11	7	1		1	
Agra an	Bijnore	•••	29	13	16	21	7	14	. 1	••••	1	
Agi	Badaon	• • •	39	12	27	19	9	. 10	. 2		2	
United Province of	Bulandshahar	•••	16	9	7	13	8	5	1	•••	1	
rovin	Cawnpore	•••	65	30	35	42	· 25	17	10	1	9	
d Pa	Dehradun	•••	. 3	2	1	2	. 1	1	•••	•••	•••	
Cmit	Etah	•••	46	16	30	19	10	; 9	7	2	5	
	Etawah	•••	80	21	59	32	· 15	17	. 8	1	7	
	Farukhabad	•••	53	28	25	33	15	: 18	11	7	4	
	Fatehpur	••	. 13	9	4	12	9	3	•••		***	
	Garhwal	••	. 138	119	19	138	, 119	19	•••	•••	•••	
	Gazipur	••	. 3	2	1	3	1 2	1			•••	
	Hamirpur	••	. 6	3	4	5	2	3	, 	•••	***	
						!						
	Total	•	16,033	4,110	11,923	4,713	1,737	3,158	4,238	-771	3,467	

Birth place (Contd).

]	Kolari,			Baseri.			Bari,		Sirnathra.		
Persons.	Males.	Femules.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females,	Persons,	Males.	Female≼,
1	.1	•••	•••	•••		2	1	· I		•••	•••
2 492	144	2	1	10>	1 510	4		4		127	
1 1	144	348	615 1	105	910 1	955 1	201	754 1	588 12	121 9	456
1				•••		2	1	1	-	-	•••
					•••	•••		., 1		•••	
• • •				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	•••	4
					·	•••		•••		•••	
			•	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	
				•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
		{		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
.:.	•••			•••	· · · ·	•••	•••	•••		•••	
496	145	'351	617	105	511	964	203	761	589	129	460
3,279	892	2,387	2,247	424	1,823	1,090	207	883	88	27	61
· 8	. 3	•••	20	7	13	29	7	22		•••	
•••	• • •	•••	2	1	1	2	٠ 1	1	•••	•••	
٠	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•
•••	٠		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•
	·	·		•••	٠	•••	•••	•••		•••	
•••	·	· ·	• 1	•••	1	٠ 5	2		.1	•••	.1
•••	•••		•••	•••		2	•••	2	•••	•••	•••
3		1		.: .	•••	4	4	•••	•••	•••	
. 3	· 1	. 2	15	2	13		•••	•••		•••	
1		1			•••	•••	•••		1	1	
1	1		1	1	•••	8	Ī	. 7	3	1	2
•••	·			`	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	1	•••
4	2	2	13	1	12	\$	1	2		•••	
. 1		1	. 15	2	13	7	3	-1	17	•••	17
5	4	1	, 3	1	2	1	1		•••	•••	•••
•••			·			1		1	•••	•••	···
•••	•••								•••	•••	•••
•••		•••							•••	•••	
1		1					•••		•••	•••	•
3,301	905	2,308	2,317	439	1,878	1,149	227	922	11.4	30	84

Table XI

										Lau	
			Тота	. Рорица:	rion.	Ter	isil Gii	RD.	RA	JAKHER	۸. ۰
	Birth place.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
T	otal brought ove	r	16,033	4,110	11,923	4,713	1,737	3,158	4,238	771	3,467
,	- Jalaun	•••	31	9	22	20	8	12			
	Jaunpur		3	2	1	3	2	1		•••	
	Jhansi		79	22	57	67	20	47	7	1	د ن
	Mainpuri		162	72	90	54	26	28	43	13	32
	Meerut	•••	14	7	7	10	5	5			
	Mirzapur	•••	9	5	4	7	3	4			
	Moradabad	•••	27	12	15	22	12	10		·] · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ĺ	Muttra	•••	239	95	144	98	38	60	33	11.	22
ontd.)	Muzaffernagar		1	1		1	1				
United Province (Contd.)	Pilibheet		9	4	5	5	1	4		-	1
v inc	Saharaupur		8	6	2	7	6	1	1	.9	3
d Pr	Barabunki	•••	5	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	2		1	
Inite	Fyzabad	•••	4	2	2	2	1	1	2		1
	Hardoi	•••	6	3	3	6	3	3			
	Kheri		1	1		1	1	 			
	Lucknow		20	10	10	16	8	8	!]	
	Partabgarh		1	1		1	1			; }	
	Rai Bareli	•••	14	8	6	11	8	3			
	l Unao	•••	15	8	7	10	. 6	4.			" "
	Rampur	•••	15	4	11	12	4	8	2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	 Shajahanpur	•••	26	17	9	25	17	8	1		1
	Total	•••	16,722	4,402	12,320	5,098	1,911	3,367	4,0	327	797 3,530
	Bhawalpur	•••	i .	1	•••	1	. 1		1 1.	100	
ates.	Nabha Patiala	•••	Į.	9	3	12	9	3	•••		
Punjab States.	}	•••		18	10	27	18	9	. 1		مس.1. [
Punja	· Punch Jhind	•••	3	3 1		3	3				
	 Kapurthala	•••	١,	1	•••	1	. 1				
	Total	••	46	. 33	13	45	33	12	1		1
ځ.	Amratsar	••	. 5	2	3	2	j 1	1	3	1	. 2
Punjab.	Delhi	••	. 44	17	27	34	13	21	4	1	3
	Ferozepur	••	. 1	2	2	4	2	2			
To	tal carried over		. 53	21	32	40	16	24	7	2	5

Birth place. (Contd.)

Section Sect	Į.	COLARI			Bastry.			Влит.		2	SIEMATHE	١.
1 1 2 1 1 2 2 6 6	Persons.	Males.	Femules.	Persons.	Males.	Femnies.	Persons.	Mnles.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fermles.
1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 2 <	3,301	905	2,396	2,317	439	1,878	1,149	227	922	114	30	84
1 1 1 1 3 1 2	1	•••	1	2	1	1	2		2	6		G
32 18 14 7 1 6 15 7 8 9 7 2 1 1 3 1 2						•••		•••	•••		•••	
1 1 1 1 2	1		1	1	•••	1	3	1	2		•••	
	32	18	14	7	1	6	15	7	8	9	7	2
.	1	1	•••	3	1	2			•••	•••	•••	
24 11 13 36 10 26 44 21 23 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		•••				•••	2	2	•••			
		•••	•••	2	•••	2	3	•••	3		•••	
1 1	24	11	13	36	10	26	44	21	23	4	4	
						•••	•••		•••			
	1		1	1	1		1	1	•••	1	1	
					•••				•••			
.	•••		•••		•••	•••		•	•••			•••
.		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			
	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••			
	•••	•	•••		•••			•••	•••		•••	
2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1		•••	•••				3	1	2	1	1	
2 2 2 1 1 1 1		•••						•••	•••	•••		
		•••		•••	•••		2	•••	2	1		1
	2	•••	2	2	1	1	1	. 1	•••			•••
3,333 935 2,428 2,371 454 1,917 1,230 257 867 136 44 92		•••			•••		3		3			:
		•••	1		•••				•••			
	3,333	935	2,428	2,371	454	1,917	1,230	257	867	136	44	92
		•••			•••			•••	•••			
							•••		•••			
												1
									•••			
	• • • •											
6 3 3												
	•••	•••				•••	j	•••				•••
	•••						6	3	3			
6 3 3	•••	•••				 :	•			[
							6	3	3			

Table XI

										Tabl	e XI
			Тотл	ь Рорика	TION.	ТЕ	nsil Gi	RD.	R	лјак не	RA.
	Birth place.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
То	tal brought over	•••	53	21	32	40	16	24	7	2	5
	r Gujrat	• • •	5	4	1	3	3		2	ĺ 1	1
			41	32	9	25	18	7	10	10	
	C	•••	5	2	3	5	2	3	1	, ,	
	11:		5	4) 0		"	•••
		•			1	1	1		4	3	1
	1	•••	12	9	3	10	7	3		•••	
	Jalandhar	•••	30	15	15	21	11	10	3	1	2
	Karnal		1	•••	1	•••	•••	•••			•
	Lahore		35	20	15	35	20	15			
nued	Ludhiana		9	7	2	5	3	$oxed{2}$			
ionti	 Montgomri		1	1		1	1				
Punjab Continued.	Multon		2	1	. 1	2		•••	•••	•••	***
Punj	D 1 : 1:		9				1	1		•••	•••
	ĺ	•••		7	2	5	4	1	4	3	1
		 	. 3	1	2	3	1	2	•••		•••
	Ambala		7	5	2	5	4	1	•••		··•
	Jhalum	•••	12	6	6	12	6	6			`
	Simla		3	1	2	3	1	2	•••		
	Gurdaspur		3	1	2	3	1	2	•••		
	Shahpur		3	2	1	3	2	1		•••	•••
	 Punjab Unspecifi	ı ed 1	4		4	4			•••	•••	•••
	Total		243	139	104			4			
ier	(Dera Ismailkhan		6		3		102	84	30	20	10
N.W. Frontier	Peshawar		21			6	3	3	•••	•••	•••
. F.		•••		19	2	20	18	. 2		٠	•••
×	l Bansu	•••	1	1	••••	1	1		•••	•••	••
	Total	•••	28	23	5	27	22	5	•••		
	Bhagalpur Calcutta	•••	3	1	2	•••	•••		. • • •	•••	
	Gayaji	•••	19 2	1! 2	8	16	9	. 7	2	1	1
:	Hamel	•••	6	1	5	2 5	2		•••	•••	•••
Bengal.	Jessore	•••	1	1		1	1	4	•••		•••
≓	Nadya		3	2	1	3	. 2		:		•••
	Patua	•••	6	2	4	5	2	3		•••	
	Rajpur	•••	3	•••	3	. 3		3	•••		
	l Bengal	•••	4	2	2	4	2	. 2			•••
	Total	•	47	22	25	39	19	20	3	1	2
		!			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		!			- [~

Birth place (Contd.)

	Kolari		`.									
	. IS	COLARI		E	Baseri.			Bari.		s	SIRMATHRA	
,	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
							8	3	3			
											•••	
	1	1					5	3	2	•••	•••	•••
									•••			
									•••			
							2	2	•••		•••	•••
			•••				5	. 2	3	1	1	
			•••	1		1			•••			
			•••						•••		•••	
							2	2	•••	2	2	
			•••			•••			•••			•••
			•••			•••			•••			
		•••	•••				•••		•••			•••
	-	•••	•••			•••	 ···		•••			•••
		•••	•••						•••	2	1	1
		•••							•••			•••
		•••								•••		•••
	•••	•••										
٠	•••											
	•••											<u> </u>
-	· 1	1	·	1		1	20	12		3 5	5 4	1
-											•••	
	•••						1	1				•••
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>			ļ	_		
•					_ _	ļ <u></u>		1	<u> </u>	_		
•	•••	•••			\ _.						1	1
	•••			2			2	. 1	1	1		
	•••											•••
	•••					"]			1		
	•••			•••			""	•				
	•••		ļ									•••
	•••						<u> </u>					
				•	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	

Table XI

			Тотл	ь Рогсьл	r10N.	Ten	sil Gir	D.	R	AJAKHE	CRA.
	Birth place.		Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Damolı		1	•••	1	1		1		•••	1
	Hoshangabad	•••	3 (•••	3	2		2]		
ince.	Jabbalpur	,	4	4		4	1		<u></u>		
Central Province.	 Khandeda	•	1	•••	1				•••		
Coutra	Mandla	•••	2	•••	2	2		2	····		
	Naypur	•••	4	2	2	4	2	2		··· .	
	 Saugar	•••	15	4	11	15	4	11			
	Total	•	30	10	20	28	10	18	1		1
Ber	ar Umraoti	•••		•••	1	1		1		•••	
Ма	ndrass		2	2	•••	2	2	•••	•••	•••	
(÷c) હ		2	2	,	2	2		••• ''	··· ·	\$:
Br	ırmalı	• • •	1	1	•••	1	1	•••	 ,		}
Ka	abuI	•••	1	1	•••	ľ	1	•••	· ·		
K	hurasan	,	1	1		1	1	•••			<u> </u>
Ei	ıgland		6	8	3	. 6	3	3			
Ire	eland	•••	1	1	•••	1	1	•••	••	•	
Se	otland	•••	1	•••	1	. 1		1		••••	
F	rance	•••	2	1	1	51	ľ	1	•••		
A	frica	•••	1	1	•••	1	1	••,	•••	•	
۸	merica	•••	1	1	•••	1	.]				
Z	epal	•••	1		1	1			•,•		•••• ,
	Total		21	14	7	21	14	7			
	Grand total	•••	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	69,977	38,347	31,630	36,680	20,506	16,174

Bith place (Concluded.)

К	OLARI.		В	SERI.			BARI.		Sir	MATHRA.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
								•••			••••
										•••	••••
		•••						•••		•••	****
		•••	•			1		1	•••	•••	••••
•••		•••						•••	•••	•••	••••
		•••						•••	•••	••••	****
		•••						•••	•••	••••	
			·			1		1		•••	
••••			·							•••	••••
••••	••••	•						****		•••	••••
••••		·				••••	••••	****		•••	****
••••	••••					••••	•…	••••		•••	••••
••••		•				••••	••••			•••	••••
						••••		••••			•••
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••••				,		•••;			•••		•••
		_	_		<u> </u> -	-					
			94 43,44		19.62	52.27	- 28 28,38	-	0 15,76	8,749	7,02



TABLE XII PART L. GENERAL TABLE (INFIRMITIES.)

Table XII Part I General Table (Infirmities.)

	3	ULAT TOTAT		Insane.	DEAF MUTES.	В	LIND.		LEPERS.	
AGE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons. Males. Females.	Persons. Males. Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons. Males. Females.	Remarks,
0-1	2	1	1			2	1	1		
1-2	3	2	1			3	2	1		
2-3	4	4				4	4	••••		
3-4	2	•••	2			2		2		
4-5	4	3	1		2 2	2	1	1		
Total 0-5	15	10	5		2 2	13	8	5		
5-9	22	15	7	ı ı	7 5 2	14	9	5		
10-14	30	21	9	4 3 1	7 4 3	19	14	5		
15-19	34	24	10	1 1	7 6 1	26	17	9		
20-24	32	20	12	2 2	108 2	20	10	10		
25-29	35	21	14	2 2	6 4 2	25	13	12	2 2	
30-34	44	24	20	4 2 2	8 6 2	80	14	16	$2 2 \dots$	
35-39	29	13	16	3 3	2 2	22	9	13	2 2	
40-44	91	32	59	3 1 2	136 7	73	25	48	22	
45-49	38	22	16	3 3	4 1 3	28	15	13	33	
50-54	110	48	62	1 1	4 8 1	100	40	60	5 5	
55-59	26	13	13	1 1	4 3 1	21	9	12		
60-64	110	31	79	1 1	2 1 1	107	30	77		
65-69	25	13	12			25	13	12		
70 and over.	93	37	56		2 2	91	35	56		
Grand Total c-5 and 5 and over	734	344	390	26 16 10 	785325	614	261 3	353	16 14 2.	

Including figures for Nibrol.

TABLE XII PART II.

INFIRMITIES BY TEHSILS AND SEXES.

Table XII Part II Infirmities

		Тота	L POPULA	TION.		Insane.	
TEHSILS.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird	•••	261	. 121	140	12	9	3
Rajakhera	•••	70	37	33	2	1	1
Kolari	•••	134	59	75	4	1	. 3
Baseri	•••	87	39	48	1	1	•••
Bari	•••	136	65	71	5	2	3
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	•••	46	23	28	2	2	•••
Count Take							
Grand Total	۱	734	344	390	25	16	10

by Tehsils and Sexes.

. D1	EAF MUT	res.]	BLIND.			LEPERS		
Persons.	Males.	Femules.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
35	26	9	208	80	128	6	6	•••	
9	8	1	58	27	31	1	1	•••	
12	4	8	116	52	64	2	2	•••	
8	7	1	76	30	46	2	1	J	
8	G	2	121	55	63	2	2		
6	2	-‡	. 35	17	18	3	2	1	
			`						
							,		
				1					
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
78	53	25	614	251	353	16	14	2	



TABLE XII A.

(INFIRMITIES BY CASTES TRIBES OR RACES.)

Table XII A .- (Infirmities

			·						21.					
No.				OTAI ULATI		Ins	NE.	DE MU		Вы	ND.	Le	PER.	RKS.
Serial No.	Castes.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	REMARKS.
1	Ahir		2	1	1				•••	1	1			
2	Brahman		105	44	61		3	4	2	39	56	1	•••	
3	Barhai		12	7	5		•••	•	1	7	4			``
4	 Bari		1	1					·	1	•••			
5	Bharbuja		3	1	2		•••			1	2],
6	Berya		1	1			•••	1	•••					
7	Babaji		1	1			•••			1			1	
8	Bairagi		2	2	•••					2			1	
9	Bhat		1	-	1				•••		1	ļ	{	"
10	Bhangi		5	1	4		•••		1	1	3		1	
11	Mahajan or Banya Agarwal Gahoi Jaiswar H Mathuria Rustagi Taronchya Bania Vai-h Chhipa		35 1 7 7 1 3 1	21 1 5 4 1 3 1	14 2 3 I	:: :: :: :: ::	I	4 1 1 3 	3	15 1 4 1 3 	10 d	I		
13	Chamar		106		61	2	•••	8	2	35	59			
14	Darzi		1	1	•••		•••			1				
15	Dhanuk	•••	2		2						2	<i></i> (
16	Dhobi	•••	6		6				1		5	{		
17	Fakir	•••	1		1						l			1
18	Gujar	•••	44	24	20	2	1	4	•••	17	19	1		
19	Golapurab	• • •	26	12	14			1		10	14	1		•
20	Gaderya	•••	25	12	13			4		8	13			
21	Gosain		3		3						3			!
22	Jasondhi	•••	1		1						1			
23	Jat	•••	4	3	1				1	3			•••	
	Carr. ov	rer	110	194	216	4	. 5	32	II	152	200	6	••••	

by Castes tribes or races.)

Serial No.				L'OTAI PULAT		Ins	ANE.		EAF res.	BL	IND.	LE	PER.
Seria	CASTES.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Brouhgt ove	r	410	194	216	4	5	32	11	152	200	6	•••
24	Joeshi	• • •	1	1		40-	•••		•••		•••	1	•••
25	Kayastha .	• • •	7	3	4	.]	1	•••	••-	2	3		•••
26	Kachhi .	• • •	52	25	27		1	1		23	26	1	
27	Kori or Koli .	• • •	39	12	27	•••	•••	3	•••	8	27	1	•••
28	Khatik		2	1	1	•…	•••		•••	1	1		
29	Kalal .	•••	1	•••	1				•••		. 1	,	•••
30	Kalamat .	•••	1	1		•••	•••	1	•••				•••
31	Kahar .		4		4			• • •	1		. 3		•••
32	Kumhar .	!	8	4	4	1	•••		•••	3	3	•••	l
33	Kandera	• • •	7	3	4	4	•••	•••	1	2	3	l	•••
34	Luhar	•••	3	1	2	1	•••	•••	1		1		•••
35	Lodha .	•••	27	12	15	•••		1		10	15	1	•••
36	Mali .		1	1			•••	•••	• • • •	1			•••
37	Malha .	•••	1	•••	1	•••		•…	•••		1	•••	•••
38	Mena .		25	12	13	2		3	2	7	11	•••	• • •
39	Maretha .		1	τ		1						•••	•••
40	Nai .		15	10	ó	1		1		8	5	•••	
41	Nat .		1		1	•••			I				•••
42	Ray .		2	1	1					1			•••
43	Rajput— Bhadorya Jadon Mori Pamar Parhar Sikarwar Tonwar Chohan Solunki Rajakhera Kasethiya		1 1 3 13 1 13 5 4 1 1	1 1 10 1 5 2 	 2 3 8 3 	 I		 1 2 2 1	 	1 1 8 1 2 2 1 1 1	 2 3 7 2 3 		
	Carr. over		653	306	347	12	7	49	20	234	319	II	I

Table XII A.—(Infirmities by Castes tribes or races.) (Conld.)

No. '	0		Por	TOTA	L ION.	Insa	ANE.		EAF TES.	Br	IND.	Lei	PER.
Serial No.	Castes.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femules,	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Brought o	ver.	653	306	347	12	7	49	20	234	319	11	I
	Modanya		1	1				1	••				
	Parolya	••	2	1	1	••			••	1	1		
	l Jarha	• •	1	1		•	••		••	1		•••	
	Kasondya		1		1				1				••
44	Sunar	• •	3	3	,.					3			
15	Teli		7	2	5		••		1	1	4	3	
46	Tamoli		3	2	1	1	·.		••	1	1		
47	Syad (Mohom	edan)	2	2			••			2			••
48	Pathan	• •	16	6	10	1	••		1	5	9	••	••
49	Shekh	• •	43	18	25	2	3	2	2	12	19	. 2	1
50	Manehar	••	1	1		••	••	••	••	1			••
51	Deradar	••	1	1	••	••	••	1	••	٠.	••	••	••
	Total	• •		344	390	16	10	 53	25	261	353	14	2

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE

BY TEHSIL AND RELIGIONS.

Name of Tensil.	1	Population		Ah Hin		· Ang Indi	glo an.	То	tal.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tehsil Gird	69,977	38,347	31,630	226	158	5	5	124	73
Rajakhera	36,680	20,506	16,174	47	42		••••	26	16
Kolari	45,447	24,653	20,794	1	3	••••	••••	126	97
" Baseri	43,446	23,819	19,627	2	1	•	••••	55	34
,. Bari	52,278	28,388	23,890	.66	50		••••	122	94
" Sirmathra	15,765	8,742	7,023	9	1		••••	53	49
							and the second s		
							er eyrildamini erila eri		
Total	2,65,593	1,44.455	1.19.138	351	155	5	5	506	363

by Tehsil and religions.

	BAII HIX	RAGI VDU.	Ţ.				. В.	ARHA	.I.		Rho	
Bair	agi.	Bab	oaji.	Balai Hindu.	Banjara Hindu.	То	otal.	Arya.	Hino	lu.	Bhai Hind	du.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Femule.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,
83	50	41	23		58 22	534	406	2 3	532	. 403	371	349
26	16	•••			6 3	432	307		432	. 307	210	197
71	51	55	46			446	406		446	406	178	166
40	19	15	15		6	440	416		440	. 416	141	129
89	66	33	28			483	415		483	.415	171	154
•••	•	53	49	14 19		106	123		106	123	48	37
·												
309	202	157	161	1419	70 25	2,441	2,073	2 3	2,439	2,070	1,119	1,032

								- i	710 211			<i>-</i>		
	٠		R	hat	Dicki Treelmen Sunni	THE CANAL							1	BRAH-
				idu.	1020	n real	:	au.		-				Hin
Name	of Tens	ils.			Phicht: M		DLei Hindu	DUIOT TOUG	Tot	al.	ν γ	mya.	Tot	al.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femule.
Tehsi	l Gird	••••	70	52	185	174	5	5	4,133	3,148	1		4,127	3,143
, •	Rajakhe	ra	110	75	26	23		 	3,929	2,894			3,929	2,894
77	Kolari	••••	98	83	38	28		·	2,899	2,370			2,899	2,370
*7	Baseri	••••	28	28	29	26			3,932	3,094			3,932	3,194
77	Bari	****	36	38	29	36	 	ļ	2,465	1,939			2,465	1,939
"	Sirmathr	a	4	3) 		! ! !	908	753			908	753
		;												
										-				
											•			
	Total	••••	346	279	307	287	5	5	18,265	14,198	I		 1,3260	14,193

MANS	·									a.		O.I.		Chbipa.	-
-DU.						Sıı	 TH.				akar ourab) idu.		amar ndu.		
Brahr	nan.	Goshi.	5	Total	r Orati	Brah-	mans.	Chaurasi	Kammod.					Tota	al.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4,067	3,093	60							2	1,033	731	5,055	. 4,521	34	21
3,864	2,836	65	58			ļ	•••			535	380	2,680	2,292	5	
2,834	2,314	65	56							2,059	1,722	3,978	. 3,485	19	14
3,901	3,057	31	37					 		2	1	4,521	3,946	24	12
2,445	1,909	20	30							74	58	4,940	4,291	17	15
886	739	22	14							•••	•••	1,345	1,209	3	1
•															
															and defined the second to the case and the second to the second to the second to the second that the
									,						
17,997	7 13,94	9 263	245	5	5 5	3	3	2	2	3,703	2,892	22,419	19,744	102	63

										a.		- XX I		asic	tribe	OI I	ace
				Cl	ΉĐ	H	PA.	•		74.3.00.07.07.77	CHKISLIAN. -			DA	RZI.		
			-		Mt	JSA	LM	AN								<u> </u>	
Name	of Tensils.	- Hindu.		Total			- 30000		- Snyan.	Media	Ivantve.	To	otal.	H	indu.	Musalmar	Sunni.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Malc.	Fennale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil		34	21				ļ 	ļ	:.	10	ŏ	83	70	82	71	1	1
;; ;;	Rajakhera. Kolari	5		•••						1		70	43	70	43		••••
44	Baseri Bari	19	14	••••	•••		••••					69	53	69	53	••••	••••
;,	Sirmathra	19	6	5	6	3	6	2				39	33	39	33	••••	••••
		16	15	1		1	•••	••••	• • •	1	• • • •	46	48	46	48	••••	
		2	1	1]	•••	••••				9	7	9	7	••••	
		n - daagaas dimmin mata - da - propinsi applate, quis issum appa															
	Total	95,5	57	7	6	5	6	2		12	5 3	316	256 3	315	255	I	I

by Tehsil and religions.

				DHOBI.	•						
	ınak ıdu.	То	tal.	Hin	du.		usal- ian.	Dhol (Mera Hind	oi. si.) lu.	Engli Christ	sh ian.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
95	110	440	374	440	374			1	•••	3	3
1	•••	3,22	314	322	314	ļ 	•••				
•••		413	384	413	384	ļ	•••				•••
· 5	2	292	299	288	294	4	5		•••		
3	1	335	. 306	330	304	5	2				
6	1	102	78	102	78		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
				•							
110	114	1,904	1,755	1,895	1,748	9	7	I		3	3

							T	able	XI	11 (caste	tri.	be or	race
	,						FA	KIR	•			French Christian.	Con	1
			-		Ī		Ī	M	usvi.	 MAN.		h Chi	Hin	daria. ndu.
NAME	or Tens	SILS.	To	otal.		Hindu.	То	otal.	Su	ınni.	Shyah.	Frenc		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Fennale.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil	Gird	•••	126	92	! 		126	92	125	92	1	1 1	1,267	1,157
21	Rajakh	era.	56	45	ļ		56	45	56	45			1,118	967
"	Kolari	•••	87	92	1	5	86	87	82	82	4 5		522 ·	465
٠,	Baseri	•••	32	25	1	1	31	24	31	24		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	78	77
?)	Bari		44	30	ļ.:		44	30	44	30			572	486
"	Sirmat	ıra	1	2		ļ 	1	2	1	2			•••	•••
						•								,
														• "
												,		
	Total		 346	286	2	6	344	280	339	² 75	5 5 1	I	3,512	3,152

by Tehsil and relgions.

				 -					1	
hristian.	Gosl	iain.		G U J.A	R.			istian.	J A	Т.
Goanese Christian.	· Hir	ndu.	· Tota	al.	Guj	ar.	Ghosi.	Irish Christian.	Тот	AL.
Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Fomale.	Male.	Female.
1	194	152	3,317	2,363	3,316	2,363	1	4	748	474 .
	131	120	822	627	822	627			. 77	57
	212	1.61	673	493	673	493			413	304
	472	384	1,984	1,408	1,984	1,408			316	220
	476	338	3,901	2,696	3, 901	2,696			55.	53
,	3	•••	1,025	657	1,025	657			9	ă
						Market des des des companyes de descriptor d				
				1						
I	1,488	1,155	11,722	8,244	11,721	8,244	I	4	1,618.	1,113

	·		Д.		ALL		asic	tithe (n race
		JAT.		J 0 G	HIII	NDU.	nan Sunni.	Kachhi	Hindu.
Name of Tensils.	Hin	ndu.	Sikh.	Total.	Jogi.	Nath.	Jolaha Muslman Sunni.	1xaciiii	·
	Male.	Female,	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird	736	464	12 10	4 4	2 4	2		4,210	3,559
,. Rajakhera	77	57		45 28	17 26	28 12		353	328
., Kolari	413	304		7 3	7 3			3,366	2,956
,. Baseri	316	220		3 3	3 3			1,990	1,811
,. Bari	55	53		1220	8 20	4	24 14	2,871	2,542
" Sirmathra	7	3	2 2	1 1	1 2			206	191
·· Total	1,604	T YO.			00-0				
	-,004	1,101	4112	/259	30 58 3	4 12 2	414	12,996	11,387

by Tehsil and religions.

	KA	HAR.				K:	ılal	Kai (Dh	ndera. onia) ndu.		man Sunni.	KAY.	ASTH.
То	tal.	His	ndu.	C:1.1.	, IIIII.	Hi	ndu.	Hi	ndu.		Kasai Musalman Sunni.	Tot	tal.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	, Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.
553	471	549	470	4	1	11	18	99	83	1.4	17	685	501
15	14	15	14					92	64			162	152
28	23	23	23			2	1	103	103	2		168	129
111	98	111	98			1		72	77	1		110	89
238	292	238	222		••••	124	101	87	72	1		189	157
184	176	184	176			7	3	23	1.4			1.1	2
1,124	1,004	1,120	1,003	4	I	145	126	476	413	18	17	1,328	1,030

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

				Tab	le X	III	Cas	te tr	ibe	or r	ace
		KAYA	ASTH.			r .]	КНА	TRI.
Name of Tensils.	Arya.	Hin	du.	Sikh,	Kl Hir	ati. idu.		ntik. idu.	To	tal.	Arya.
	Male. Female.	Minle.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.
Tehsil Gird		684	500	1 1			226	206	43	34	1 2
,, Rajakhera		162	152			 	140	143	4	. 5	1 4
" Kolari		168	129	ļ	25	19	91	71		••••	
", Baseri		110	89				161	159			
,, Bari	1	188	157		1	. 2	71	63	3	3	
" Sirmathra		14	2				32	34	2	••••	
						-					
Total	I	1,326	1,029	II	25	21	721	676	52	42	2 6

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	·				-5101				···		-
	КНА	TRI.		Ko	rar.	I.T.	. 1:	T	1	u.	nên Sumi.
Hin	ıdıı.	Sil	zh.	Hi	ndu.	Ko Hin	on. idu.	Kon Hii	nhar. ndu.	Kumbi Hindu.	Kunjra Musalmân Sunni.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
29	30	13	12	61	. 48	$1,\!274$	1,189	493	461	5 5	17 14
444'4		3	1		••••	664	542	341	279		
. ••••				153	110	536	490	301	282		
••••	••••					708	644	322	277		
3	3					1,085	910	423	380	1 2	
2	••••		,		••••	176	152	120	98	1	
•			: :				,				
							·				
						,					
34	33	16	13	214	158	4:443	3,927	2,000	I:777	7 7	1714

					Tab	le X		Cast	e tr	ibe or	race
,	(M)	LAKHERA (MANIHAR) HINDU.					LOI	HAR.		МАНА.	
NAME OF Trisils.	Total.	Lakhera.	Manihar.	Lodha. Hindu.		To	Total.		Musalman. Sunni.	Total.	
	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird.	-1 1	4 1		2,768	2,443	30	29	30 29		1,931	1,487
., Rajakhera.	3 1		3 1	489	430	20	17	20 17		1,050	779
Kolari.				2,358	2,035	5	7	3 5	$2 2 \cdot $	1,422	1,139
" Baseri.	•••			51	36	7	11	7 11.		1,031	828
,, Bari.				155	134	2		2		1,314	1,084
., Sirmathra.	6 2	6 2		•••		37	36	37,36		523	246
					·						
Total	134	103	3 I	5.821	5,078 1	OI	(00 9	9982	2	7,271	 5:743

~	٠.	T	
1	A	N	

			J	JAINS.				DETAILS.					
Hindu.		Tota	l.	Degambari.			Oleanibart.	Agarwal.					
,						7:0	July Transfer	Tot	al.	His	ndu.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	l Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	 Female.		
1,617	1,266	314	221	305	209	9	12	1,017	774	1,013	773		
· 202	151	848	628	848	628	 		21	14	20	1.1		
1,416	1,146	6	3	3	1	3	2	990	821	990	821		
1,030	828	1	•••			1		1,024	824	1,024	824		
1,309	1,078	5	6	5	6			1,303	1,077	1,303	1,077		
521	426	. 2		2				520	423	520	423		
•													
							_ -			. 0			
6,09	5 4,89	5 1,176	85	8 1,16	3 84	4	13	4,875	3,933	4,870	3,932		

											AAH	A- ·	
			- 								I)E-	
_	Agarı	val.	KI	nadel	wal.		uri.	Oswal Jains.					
NAME OF TENSILS.	Jair Dega	ını-	Total.	Hindu	Deg	nıs. gam- ıri.	Mahesuri.	Tota	1.	Degam includ Srima	bari ling li.	Setam-	
	Male.	Female.	Male. Fernale.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	1 cmmc.
Tehsil Gird	4	1	15 18	88 9	7	4	5 3	7	4	2	1	5 3	
Rajakhera	1		8	38	3	•••		. 118	66	118.	66		
., Kolari						•••		. 3	1	3	1		
" Baseri .								. 1				1 .	
., Bari			1.	1									
. Sirmathra		•••	.								•••		
					:	•							
					1 1	, !		,					
						:							
									-				
						:							
		a c par la primerio				:							
Total		5	I 2	191	715	7	4 5	3 12	9	123	3 6	8 6	3

-JANS.

-TAILS.

Saraogi Jains Setambari.				Oth	ers.			,					
ogi amb		1			Jains.								
Sara Set	` To	tal.	Hindu	Hindu.		ıl.	Degamb	ari.	Sitambari.				
Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
2 2	894	700	599	490	295	210	292	203	2.	7			
•••	903	690.	174	128	729	562	729	562	•÷•				
	421	321	418	319	3	2			3	2			
•••	6	4	6	4						•••			
	10	. 7	5	1	5	6	ð	6		•••			
	3	3	1	3	2		2	•••	•••	•••			
						The same of the sa							
	·		·				:						
2 2	2,237	1,225	1,203	945	1,034	780	1,028	 77I	. 5	9			

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

				rable	e XIII	Caste	trib	e or	race	e) -
Name of Tensils.	Mali Hindu.	Manihar ('hoorigar Lakhera Musalman Sunni.	Musalman Sunni. Mehtar Hindu. Sunni. Sunni. with the second of the seco		Hindu.	Merasi Musalman.	Merasi Musalman.		MOGAL. Total.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird	716	4 17 1	7 7	.1921	56	39	4 3	1410	38	30
" Rajakhera		34 2	$5 \dots 2$. 4	6	,	12 11	21	18
", Kolari "		33	31 14	. 8	18	10	6 6	1	1 9	4
" Baseri		27	19 11 8	3 .	1,341	1,142		4	1 1	•••
.,, Bari	2	1 9	7		2,316	1,954			5 21	20
" Sirmathra .					2,511	1,978		2	3 27	11,
				. 1						
						educate entering of the strings				
							,			
						e-manufacture and comp				
Total	7	365120	09 I	91427	25 6,24	5,12	9 10	9 36	31117	83

MUSALMAN.				Mos	ohia			NAI.			
Sur	Sunni. Shyah.		yah.	Moghia Hindu.		То	tal.	Hin	Musalman.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Maile.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
36	25	2	ŏ			704	558	702	558	1	•••
21	18		•••		•••	434	367	434	367		•••
9	4	•••	•••		•••	509	395	509	395		
1	•••		•••		•••	366	308	366	308		•••
17	17	4	3	5	10	440	373	424	363	16	10
27	11	•••	•••		•••	131	110	131	110	•••	***
										Managery of dis-	
								•		e department of the second	
III	75	6	8	5	10	2,584	2,111	2,566	2,101	17	10

	Table XIII Ca	ste tribe or race
NAI	NAT.	ODH.
Sikh. Sikh. Nayak Hindu.	Total. Hindu. gungsny	Total. Hindu. Musalman Sunni. Parsi.
Male. Female. Male.	Female. Male. Female. Female. Female.	Male. Female. Female. Female. Female. Male. Female.
Tehsil Gird 1	26 26 3 8 23	
., Rajakhera	11 , 8 11 8	50 255025
"Kolari …	29 21 18 14 11	7
,, Baseri 2	4 53 45 51 44 2	
" Bari	32 31 32 30	. 1 56 26 56 26
" Sirmathra	5 14 12 14 12	
rotal I	8 9 165 143 129 116	36 27 110 55 60 30 50 25 33

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. 1	PATHAN	MUSAL	MAN.				RAJPUT.		
Tot	tal.	Sur	nni.	Shyah.	•	Tot	tal.	Brahmo	Chhatri.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,491	1,336	1,479	1,330	12	в	1,879	1,334	2	2
171	153	171	153			4,192	2,987		
114	76	114	76			. 1,811	1,363		
78	39	78 ·	39			4,110	3,112		•••
740	909	738	909	2		2,703	2,120		
121	84	121	84			508	348		
2,715	2,597	2,701	2,591	14	6	15,203	11,264	2	2

					T	able	XI	II (Caste	tribe o	or race
											RAJ-
•											Hin-
							Rajį	nuts			
NAME OF Tehsils.		Тот	AL.			<u>_</u>		AJPU'	т.	Rajpu	
I Eusing.				T 	IATO'	L		Real.		Rajaki	HERA.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	,	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird .	- -	1,870	1,33	0 i,	455	1,031	1,	440	1,026	15	5.
., Kajakher	ra.	4,191	2,98	7 4,	163	2,972	1,	426	1,090	2,735	1,882
		1,813	1,36	3 1	,714	1,34	6 1	,714	1,346	•••	
,, Baseri		4,11	3,1	12 4	,107	3,11	2 4	,107	3,112		***
,, Bari		2,70	3 2,1	20 2	2,677	2,11	7 2	2,677	2,117		
" Siemath	ıra.	508	5 5	48	508	3 34	18	508	345		•••
											,

			:								
			† :								
			E . Cara de la cara de								
			•				;				
						*				e quantitative de la constantina della constanti	
Total	ι.	15	5,193 1	1,260	14,	624 10	,926	11,8	372 9,	039 2,7	750 1,887
		1			1	<u> </u>					

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-PU'	rs.		***	·						MU	R. SAL	ANG MAN		ΝN	VI.			
-DU.																		
		-	Thaku	r.		Sunni.	lman.	Sill Obhatui	Junion I.	Тc	otal.	Ran	grez.		il-	Rawat Hindu.		Rebari Hindu.
To	tal.	Th (Re	akur eal).	Thaku Rajakl	r of hera.	Su	Musalman.	Sieh) DINII		Juli.		5102.	g	ar.	Rawat		Rebar
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	l Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	/ Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.
415	299	408	272	7	27			7	2	42	26	42	26					
28	15	24	15	4	•••	1			•••	5	7	1	•••	4	6	1 .	20	15
97	17	97	17		•••					59	50	18	13	41	37		. 7	4
3	•••	3			•••	ļ			•••	33	34	11	18	22	16			1
26	3	26	3		•••		· • •			2	7	1	1	1	6		. 7	9
•••	•••		•••	•••	•••					•••	•••	•••			,	 - -	. 1	
·																		
			•	ij.					•									
										•								
569	334	558	307	II	27	I		7	 2	 141	123	73	58	68	65	I	<u> </u> - 35	29

											
	S	SYAT	ЭЙU	SAL	XAX					SHEK	H MU-
NAME OF TEHSILS.	Tot	tal.	Sur	nni.	Shy	rah.	Scotch Christian.	To	tal.	Su	nni.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehil Gird	337	328	101	91	236	237	1	1,740	1,553	1,702	1,517
,, Rajakhera	67	57	€6	55	1	2		180	146	178	146
Kolari	17	7	6	2	11	5	 	502	447	501	447
" Baseri …	10	2	8	2	2	•••		. 416	354	414	354
,, Bari	86	96	14	17	72	79		1,108	1,079	1,102	1,052
" Sirmathra	20	11	19	11	1	•••		241	.240	241	239
Total	537	501	214	178	323	323	I	4,187	3,829	4,138	3,755

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-SAL	MAN	.			SI	JNAl	R.				Т	ELI.			
Shya	uh.	Wah	abi.	Tota	al.	Hin	du.	Sikh.		Tot	al.	Hin	du.	Musal Sun	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	52 144 149 142 3 5			Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fennale.		
38	36		•••	152	144	149	145	2 3	2	425	320	280	224	1 145	96
. 2	•••			65	55	65	5	5		383	335	383	333	5	•••
. 1	 •••	•••		105	93	105	9:	3		238	197	4		234	196
. 2	•••			105	99	105	9	9		152	134			152	134
6	36		1	116	104	110	10	$4\cdots$		133	119	13	1	5 120	104
· •••	1	•••	-	68	40	6	4	0		61	45	•••	a control of the cont	61	45
															- in the debutters of the second seco
					,										
49	9 7	3	-	ı 60	08 53	35 60	D5 5	33 3	2	1,392	1,150	68	So 5	75 71	2 57

				1201	e x.	111 (Jası	e tr	ibe	or	ra	ce —
		ı	OTHEI	RS.		!		UNŞ	PEC	IFIĖ	D.	_
Name of Tensils.	То	otal.	Hin	du.	Musa Sur	ılman ıni.	To	otal.	Mus Su	almai inni.		kh
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fernale.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.
Telisil Gird	757	732	696	676	61	5 6	9	3	4			3
., Rajakhera.	861	759	826	720	35	39	13	15	13	15		
"Kolari …	388	377	364	352	24	25	ă	•••	5	•••		
"Baseri …	144	157	132	139	12	18	•••	•••	•••			
,, Bari	215	253	203	234	12	19	2	•••	2	•••	•••	
,, Sirmathra	57	56	55	50	2	6	•••	•••	•••	•••		
							And the second s					
Total	1,422	2,334	2,276	2.171	146	163	29	18	24	15	5	_ 3

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DETAILS OF OTHERS.

Вани	ELIA.	Вапн	UPIA	Ват	RI.			BAR	IA.			E	BHARE	BUNJA	•
Hin	du.	Hin	du.	Hine	du.	Tot	al.	Hine	du.		lman mi.	Tot	tal.	Hin	du.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.		Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3		•••	•••	37	46	48	93	48	91	 	2	62	57	60	55
•••			•••	39	25	32	51	32	51		•••	25	19	20	19
***	2	4	•••	47	37	43	7 5	43	. 75	 		111	99	111	99
•••		•••	•••	22	22	12	18	12	18	 		46	43	46	43
•••		•••	•••	21	22	33	52	33	52	 	•••	32	35	20	35
•••			•••	•••	7	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
3	2	4		166	159	168	289	168	287		2	276	253	257	.25I

					~ ~ ~ ·		111 (بست				
	BH/ BHU	AR- NJA.	ВНА	ND.	BH. GA	AR- VA.	BH TIA	IA- RA,	BA HA]	D- KIA.	CH HE	UR- LA.
Name of tehils.	Musa Sui	lman mi.	Musa Sui	lman nni.	Hir	ıdu.	Musa Su	lman nni.	Hir	ndu.	Musa Su	lman nni.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird	2	2	18	13	29	29	20	18	····	•••		•••
., Rajakhera	5		11	8	1			•••		•••	••••	1.
Kolari							3	5	 .	•••	•••	•••
Baseri								•••	,	•••	•••	•••
Bari								•••	8	7.	,	•••
Sirmathra		•		5	•••	•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••
											` -	
						,						
Total	7	2	29	26	30	29	23	23	8	7	•••	J.

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by.	611	S11 2	1114	1611	igio.	11.5.		•			I				
CHO	B- R.	НIJ	RA.	HU RAK	J- IA.			DO	M:			GOI	AI.	Jos	нт.
Hiu		Musa Sui	lman nni.	Musa Sur	lman nni.	Тot	al.	Hir	ıdu.	Musa Sur	lman mi.	Hir	ndu.	Hin	ıdu.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
41	37			1.	1.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	14	3	2.
•••	•••			10	12		•••				•••		1.		
• • •	••			14	18		•••	•••				·	•••	•••	
•••			•••	5	. 8	20	20	14	13	6	7		•••	10	13
6	6			1	2	4	7	.2	. 3	2	4				
1	•••	1	•••		•••	9		9	••••	•••			•••	•••	3.
		,													
- 4	8 4	13	î .	3	1 4	1 3	3 2	7 2	5 I	6 8	3 1	x '	8 1	5 13	16

			JAC	A. I	KACHE	HRA.			KA	LÂM	IAT.		KA JA	
Name	OF TEHS	ILS.	Hin	du.	Hine	du.	Tot	al	Hin		Musa Sur		Hin	du.
			Male.	Fernale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehs	il Gird	•••	4	12	11	9	11	9	•••	•••	11	9	65	62
٠,	Rajakhe	ra	•••		•••	•••	7	13	•••	•••	7	13	•••	•••
••	Kolari	•••	4	4		•••	25	18	18	16	7	2	•••	•••
**	Baseri	•••	3	3	•••	•••	3	4	3	4		•••	•••	•••
77	Bari	•••	13	11	•••	•••	10	13	10	13		•••	7	20
77	Sirmath	ra	14	20	•••				•••		•••	• •	•••	•••
						to the control of the		and the second s	and the state of t	American de la companya de la compa				
-	Tota	aI	38	50	II	g	56	57	31	33	35	24	72	82.

by Tehsil and religions.

KU BAN	CH-	KA	AZI.	KA	MNI-	M.	AL- AH.	RE	IA- HTA	M D	IR- HA.	MA	LAK	N.	AT.
Hir	ndu.	Mus Su	alman	Mus Su	alman uni.	Hir	ndu.	Hi	ndu.	Hi	nđu.		alman nni.	His	ndn.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
•••	• • •	2	2	•••	•••	146	138	7	•••	37	33	4	1	2	
4	1		•••			681	589	•••		15	14	1	1	•••	•••
76	62		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	46	42	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
1	2	•••	•••	1	•••	•••		5		12	16	•••	•••	•••	•••
7	, 6	. 1	1	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
				,				•							
88.	71.	3	3	ī		827.	727	12	•••	110	105	5	2	2	

	PAT	WA.	RA?	YDI.	SANGT	ARASH.	SAQAI	GAR.
NAME OF TEHSILS.		ıdu.	Musa Sui	dman nni.	Hi	ndu.	Hin	d u. .
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Femule.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird	46	40					-	4
Rajakhera	14	43	•••	3	2 ∴	•••	1	2 1
" Kolari Baseri	6	6		•••			•••	2
Bari	11	13		•••	•••	•••	. 11.	9
., Sirmathra	7	5	•••	5	•••	•••	. 8:	8
		i •						
		The management of the state of				to the state of th		
Total	84	75		8	2	•••	23	24

by Tehsil and Religions.

SAPE	HRA.	TAM	OLI.	ТНАТІ	HERA.	TAW	AIF.	ОТЕ	IERS.
Hine	du.	Hin	du.	· Hin	du.	Musa Su	lman nni.	Hin	ıdu.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
76	36	60	61	9	5		8	2	1
•••	•••	19	11		•••	1	1	•••	
4	2	ŏ	5	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	1		•••	1	3	•••	entrope a secondo
7	9	25	20	6	5	8	8	•••	•••
•••	7	21	14	•••	•••		•	•••	•••
87	47	130	112	15	10	13	20	2	I

•	•		

TABLE XIV.

(CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE

FOR SELECTED CASTES.)

Table XIV (Civil Condition

			i	14 m			U	NMARKIEI	э.		
CASTES.		Religion.	-	Sex.	0-4.	5-11.	12-14.	15-19.	20-39.	40 & cevt.	Total.
Abir	!	Hindu		Male Female	39 21	51 35	29 2	23	26		177 61
Pairagi		Do.		Male Female	55 32	69 63	34 3	25 2	53 1	40 1	276 102
Balai		Do.		Male Female	2 3	2 3	1	•••			5 6
Barhai		Do.		Male Female	260 260	401 296	140 24	135 7	175 4	29	1,140 591
Bhangi	•	Do.		Male Female	125 145	204 172	50 20	62 3	46 1	9	496 341
Brahman		Do.		Male Female	1,681 1,542	2,748 2,026	974 160	1,044 21	2,013	941 7	9,401 3,776
Do.	• •	Sikh	•	Male Female	1	•••	•••	•••		•••·	I
Chamar	••	Hindu	•••	Male Female	2,527 2,476	2,913 3,645	1,114 164	928 47	712 39	10 91	9,285 5,379
Chhipa	••	Do.	•	Male Female	10 3	20 7	8	3 I			52 11
Do.	• •	Mohomedan		Male Female	1	I	1				3 2
Darzi		Hindu	•	Male Female	25 34	40 32	23 4	16		9	139 71
Do.	••	Mohomedan		Male Female		1					
Dhobi	••	Hindu		Male Female	235 239	3n5 234	101	59 10	35 4	18	753 505
Do.	••	Mohomedan	•••	Male Female	1	1	:::	1	1		4
Fal.ir		IIindu		Male Female	1	2					3
Do.	••	Moliomedan		Male Female	54 39	57 38	19	9	13	4	156 85
Golapurab		Hindu	•••	Male Female	298 343	574 393	178 33	17S 5	368 2	137	1,733 780
Gujar	••	Do.	•••	Male Female	1,161 970	1,904 1,140	756 106	870 31	1,190 2.1	241 3	6,115 2,274
Jat		Do.		Male Female	132 82	215 147	118	7	197	71	851 251
Do.	••	Sikh	•••	Male Female	3 3	I		2	:::	•••	6 4
Kachhi		11indu	•…	Male Female	1,607 1,578	2,302 1,687	592 117	505 22	421 15	77	5,504 3,427
Kalal		Do.	•••	Male Female	18	16 54	3		8	1	69 31
Kayastha	••	Do.	•••	Male Female	131	194	26 81	79		34	634 300
Do.	•.	Sikh	•••	Male Female	*****				:::		
Dn.	••	Arya	••	Male Female		:::			•••	::	
Khati		Hindu	•••	1 (. 4	3	1 1	2	2	::	11 7
Klatik	••	Do.	•	Male Female	107		35 12	22	27	6	323 230

by age for selected castes.)

			-,-		MARR	HED.								,	Wid	OWE	D .				_ -	c custo
4	5–11	12	-14	15-1	19 :	20-39		o &	To	tal	0-4	5-1	1 1	2-14	15	-19	20-39		o &	Tota	1 .	for sole caste.
<u>.</u>	•••	 _	1		12	8 7		43		141 123						:.	11 10		22 60	3 7		351 255
	4		6		14	9	7	61 25		183	••		- 1			1	13 23		32 60	4	7	506* 363*
					27	9	3 6	6		9	 -:	:							2	٠	2	14 19
	1	-	 46		III	58	2	326 169		,071 1,046	 		1.	1 4		6 11	74 113		146 304		33	2.439 2,070
	5	5	79 20		56	20	1	179 139		532 567	::	I		2		3	30		59 92	1	24	1,119 1,032
•••	i 9		4I 2I4		635	3,3	22	2,303		6,567 6,723	::	i i	4	1		35 87	52 87	- 1 .	,464 2,469	2,0		17,997 13,948
•••	29		574	I	1064	3,5	1	1,271		3 2		. .	 			••	.:			1		3 3
•••	38		 634	,	1,313	5,9	1 14	3,337		1,581			13 4	I	8	62 53	55		1,012 2,047		55	22.521 19,744
•••	1,0)4	1,145	1	1,722 I	5,7	14	1,892	,	1,635 33								2 I	8		10	95 57
•••	.	.	3		6		18	••		35 4			••		.			. 1		1		7 6
***	.				8		70	6	3	3 144	, ·				.			9	23 39		32 42	315 255
•••		5			17		85	3.	0	142			••								::	I
•••		43		6			486	31	9	1,01	9				1	. ;	3 .	33 38	18:		123	1,895 1,748
•••	1	86	8	9	144	1	515 I	18	1	1,02	3		••				1	I		,	2 2	9
••	•				2		I		I		2		••		••		- 1		::	1	::	ĺ
••	•	••		1		5	1 87		1 46	16			••		••			. · 4 3	2	46	28 39	344 280
	••	7 32	1	69	172	4	92 769		20 81	1,5	23		••		2		4	127 190	31		447 650	3,70 2,93
•	::	78 80	I:	39	25	6	784 322,	2	64	1,50 4,6:	20			3 r	4 9		:6	308 237	6:	35	979 1,255	11,72 8,24
•		'29I 2	3	45	71	8	321	9	74	4,7	15 84			I	. 2		2 3	61 72	10	29	169 308	1,60
		22		41	9	9	276	' '	104	5	42 6		•	·				ı		I	- 2 1	1
		128		320	81	1	3,300	5 2.	I 002		7 65			1			17 23	296 324	′ i	c9	927 1,463	12.99
		39		533	1,09		3,191	ı I,	186 26	6,4	69 69						-3	3-4	3	4 23	7	I.
		• •	2	2		9	41 31	٩	12 169		64 543				, .	1	4	4: 6.	5 1	04	149	
			8	27		83	25	2	116		496 i					ł	*			••		
		•		••		I	••		• •		1							••	1			
	•••		•			.	••		4	'	11								1	3		4 3
	•••		•			3	1'	6 75	100		11 353				••		1	1	13	31 61	4 7	i
-	•••		17	37		40		oI	57		368				• •	•		•				

Table XIV (Civil Condition

				U	NMARKIEI	D.			
Castes.	Religion.	Sex.	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total.
Koli .	. Hindu	Male Female	520 527	699 490	212 34	205 11	185	39	1,865 1,076
Kumbar .	. Do	Male Female	224 256	\$22 259	93 18	86 5		17	830 538
Lodha .	. Do	Male Female	660 676	979 747	269 69	254 19	. 250 8	52 1	2,464 1,520
Lohar .	Do	Male Female	8.	16 19	9 4	3	******	r	37 30
Do	. Mohomedan	Male Female		1		1			I
Mahajan	. Handu	Male Female	605 605	974 759	319 60	291 6	51.4 1	. 259 3	2,962 1,434
Do	Jains	Male Female	129 92	168 138	52 6	47 2	124		569 238
Mali	l Hindu	Male Female	10	14 9	5	6	3	•••••	38 19
Mina	Do	Male Female	653 551	994 680	390 81	299 19	473 12	107 3	2,916 1,346
Mochi	Do	Male Female	4 2	5 6	2	1	2	r	15
Nai	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Male Female	257 279	474 333	148 35	174 9	211	35	1,299 662
Do	Mohomedan	Male Female	2 1	4 2	2	1	1		8
Nayak	Hindu	Male Female	2 2		1	1	·····		4 3
Nilgar	Mohomedan	Male Female	6 9	13 11	3 2	6			28 22
Rajputs (Real)	Hindu	Male Female	1,205 1,133	2,066 1,368	790 147	824	1,198	549	6,632 2,699
Do. of Rajakhera	Do	Male Female	274 220	467 339	146	1.41	262 1	. 102 . I	1,392 581
Rajputs .,	Mchomedan	Male Female							•••••
Rangrez	Do	Male Female	11	9	3	5	3	2	33 18
Rawat	Hindu	Male Female							•••••
Rebari	Do	Male Female	5 1	8 2	3 2	2	4	1	23 5
Sikligar	De	Male Female	. 3 1	1 4	1	2	2	2	10 6
Sunar	Do	Male Female	71 76	91 85	26 6	29 1	44	19	280 168
Teli	Do	Male Female	101 67	101	33	31	14	5	303 177
Ds	Mohemedan	Male Feniale	66 70	122 79	38 3	41 2	34	9	310 155
Karii	Do	Male Female	4	7	·····I	2	•••••		9
Mewati	Do	Male Female	1 5	50	2	2			01 01
Meghal	Do	Male Female	19	18 21	7 4	4	6	2	54 42
			1	i					

by age for selected castes.)

				Mari	RIED.	•					11.	, IDOM.E	p.		- ·	1 Total le custe
-4	5-11	12	-14	15-19	20-39	40 &	Total	0-4	5 11	12-	-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	Grand 7 for sole
	49		84	214 324	1,089	79 7 445	2,233 2,254		1		4 4	12 18	107 92	226 482	350 597	4,443 3,927
	31 67		48	105 153	490 508	316 183	990 1,013		1		3 2	ŝ	54 37	117 179	180 226	2,000 1,777
	58		125	286 435	1,440	915 487	2,824 2,814			2 3	3 4	17 4	157 159	354 583	533 753	5,821 5,078
•••	147			8	20 24	21	50 49					3	1 5	8 14	12	· 99
•••		. .	5			1	I . 1	1		1						2
	2	3	93	303	1,221	827 454	2,472 2,499		<u> </u>			9	161 263	491 682	661 962	6,095 4,895
•••	91	4	32	425 48	234	149	467 469	,		. 1		3 3	39 34	98 117	140	1,176
•••	2	5	47	68	15	13	30	,		.			2 4	3 8	5 12	7.
•••			119	264	1,497	859		,			5 3	15	181	338 727	539 914	
	14		223	441	10	497	l i	,		.			1 2	3 5	4 7	3
•••		- 1	3 19	91			1,03	2 1	- 1	.		5 6	!	158	235	
•••		33	9í 	162	578		1	7		- 1				2	2	١.
•••	•					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2					i	1		2
•••	• •••		••••	•••••	2 19	Ī		8				1	1	1 :		2 6
••	•	2	4	1	14		7 3			1	3	17	7 199	73	5 96	0 12,4
••		43 43	132 330	71	1 2,53	5 95	6 4,6	77 ···		2	3		2 107	19	5 30	9 2,70
••		13 48	37 84	14	8 52	3 23	3 1,0	36				1	4 64			
•			•••••	:				36				· ·· ·		٠,	4	4
	: "			3	8 1	8	6	36							3	1
	1			1	:		.						.		2	2
		1 2		- 1	•		6					.	1	3 2	2	4
					. 1	3	5	7		1		1		3 7 4	16	64 (
		2 5		15			46	261 . 259 .	•			i	2 3	6	30	o6 57
		3 18	l.	ro 24	40 T	58 1 68		316 .						0	58	52
		13 19		30		83 1 74		350 340				3			68	So
			1		2	3 4	5	S 7		•	::			1	1	1
			i		1 2	6 7	9 5	16 14		<u>.</u>	::			•	1	I S
•		1	1	I 3	1 3	33 21	19 3	55 31		•••••	::	::		3	5 7	10
	**	•					ures for	_				-		<u> </u>		

Table XIV (Civil Condition

				บ	NMARRIEI	n.			
Castes.	Religion.	Sex.	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total.
Pathan	Mohomedan	Male Female	278 285	467 408	153 46	177 24	157 18	30 15	1,262 796
Syad	Do.	Male Female	49 64	87 80	38 19	47 7	512 6	10	283 179
Shekh	Do.	Male Female	486 427	759 587	242 86	243 47	245 74	50 47	2,025 1,268
Parsi	Others	Male Female			 I	1		••	2
Christians native	Do.	Male Female	1 1	2	1	1	2	••	7
Geanese	Do.	Male Female	::	••	••	••	I	••	,
Christians others	Do.	Male Female	1	3	,. I	::	. 3	٠٠	· 5.
					•				
							-1-1-1		g, gh-sinho di savelinda
Total	•	•••	27,522	37,811	8,608	7,372	9,588	3,174	94,073

by age for selected castes.)

			Mai	RRIED.					,	Widow	ED.			Total caste.
-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	Grand Total for sole caste.
• •	, 6 41	20 62	191 66	608 698	559 287	1,259 1,279		1		6 5	50 90	137 425	194 52 2	2,715 2,597
, ·	• · · 4	3 6	7 36	115 143	87 51	212 240			::		6 23	36 58	42 82	537 501
••	14 89	62 135	158 281	969 1,016	680 433	1,884 1,954	::	1 4	4	8 7	78 94	191 498	278 607	4,187 3,829
••		::		••	2 I	2 1		••	::	::	::	::		3
	::	::	.,	5 3	3 r	8 6	 	::	::	::	::	::	::	1
, . , .	::		••	::	::		::	::	::	::	::	::	::	
:	,,	::	** 1	3	,. ⁴	5 4		::		::	••		::	10
												-		
													Í	
													,	-
			15,098		30,726			78	175			200	3068	



;	C-	ROUP	4 (FI	ELD LAI	BOURI	ERS.)			Gran	d Total of	those
Prin ocoup		Subsi Ocoup	diary pation.	Depend	lants.		Total.		Support	ted by Agr	riculture.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males,	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
8 1 44 5 262 3,280 2	4 1 45 1 206 2,817 1	 9 1 5 15	 2 2 	2 1 17 1 50 1,117 	4 29 7 131 1,324 1	18 1 2 139 15 654 8,555 4	10 1 70 7 317 4,412 2	8 1 69 8 337 4,143 2	139 215 8 2,097 140 24,116 37,737 62	77 136 5 1,246 98 13,820 20,145 45	62 79 3 851 42 10,296 17,592
••••	••••	•••	•••	•••	···				6	4	2
••••		•••	•••	•••			•••	···	2	2	•••
2	<u> </u>	• • .•		•••	I	4	2	2	70	51	19
23	· 17	1 3			1 8	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 62 \end{array}$	1 36	1 26	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 1,153 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 745 \end{array}$	7 408
••••	••••		1	•••	•••	1	•••	1	2	1	1
••••	••••			•••	•••	•••	• • •		•••	••••	•••
23	17	3	2	10	8	63	36	27	1,155	746	409
71 277 47 542 9 23 263 40 154 71	34 96 18 475 1 22 246 30 157 1 36 4	1 1 1 1 1 8 1	2 2 19 5 	11 48 10 195 4 10 78 22 57 14	23 77 17 230 12 19 111 34 73 30 1	139 499 92 1,445 1 26 75 736 139 441 152 5	82 326 57 738 13 34 360 70 211 86 	57 173 35 707 1 13 41 376 69 230 1 66 5	6,512 19,275 1,724 20,628 34 478 592 2,658 1,118 10,372 28 2,338 769	3,652 11,212 1,029 11,055 22 292 309 1,528 678 5,549 21 1,553 486	2,860 8,063 695 9,573 12 186 283 1,130 440 4,823 7 785 283
71	40	1		 I4	31	157	86	7I	3,109	2,041	1,058

		Total of (Caste by re	digion in				GR	OUP (RENT
Caste.	Religion.	Table	XIII for l) and (U	Area	Prine ocoup		Subsid ocoupa		Depen	dants.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Maleș.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mena (45) Mochi (46) Nai (47) Naik (48) Rajput (55) Ravat (59) Rebari (60) Saiqalgar (63) Sunar (65) Teli (68)	Hindu	11,291 42 3,956 17 21,130 1 64 47 675 1,092 1,127	6,200 24 2,185 8 12,026 1 35 23 364 600 622	5,091 18 1,771 9 9,104 29 24 311 492 505	161 2,100 1	17 112 	 4 2 		68 1,203 1	2 2,741 1
Total Teli	Ť	2,219	1,222	997						
Banjara (72) Bhat (77) Dhanak (87) Dom (92) , (60)	Hindu " " " Musalman Sunni	95 493 31 41	70 274 17 25	25 219 14 16	5				 5 	6
"	Musalman Shya		•••			••••			•••	•••
Total Dom		54	31	23		••••			•••	•••
Gadarya (93) Gosain (97) Jaga (99) Jogi (103) Kahar (105) Kahar (107) Kirar (113) Kurmi (116) Manihar (121) , (74)	Hindu	5,757 2,590 88 37 1,482 769 366 5 4 193	3,023 1,456 38 20 771 411 208 3 3	2,734 1,134 50 17 711 358 158 2 1 85	28 75 7 	9 	1 12 		14 30 1 	1 · 98 · 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total Manihar		197	III	86	••••	••••	••••	•••	•••	•••

RECOVE	RS.)	·			(GROUP	2 (REN	T PAYE	RS.)		
·T o	TAL.		princi ocoupat	pal ion,	Subsid ocoupa	iary tion.	Depend	ants.	Т	OTAL.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Fennales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
323 6 6 3 2	229 4 3,303 3	94 2 2,853 	3,363 182 3 4,800 1 3 2 14 158	551 19 19 1 241 1 2 11	387 387 32 1 1 39 90	6 1 1 1 9	1,323 129 278 5 1 99	1,292 3 221 5,355 2 3 7 226	6,531 7 944 4 12,507 1 12 6 63 585	4,688 3 698 3 6,910 1 9 3 54 347 271	1,843 4 246 1 5,597 3 3 9 238
•••		••••	68	13	163	9	•••			•••	•••
•••					0	10	139	296	948	618	330
2	I	_ I		24	253		14	8	58	49	9
 	10	6	35 65 	1 5 	18	•••	25	71	184 3	108	
•••	,				•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••				•••	,•••		•••	•••			•••
			I	•••	2		•••			3	•••
44 224 	1 117 1 3	1	7 421 1 2 308 43 1 100 3	15		2 6 	819 234 1 1 206 21 59 	114	3,506 1,210 4 10 825 173 288 3		1,412 483 303 512
سبحه سيست المبارية			. 10	_)	10	0		5 . 14	39	25	נ

			GROUP	2 (a) 1	HELPI	ERS IN	CALT	TIVATI	ON.	
Caste.	Religion.	Prine		Subsi ocoup		Дерен	dants.	Т	OTAL	•
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Femules.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Mena (45) Mochi (46) Nai (47) Naik (48) Rajput (55) Ravat (59) Rebari (60) Saiqalgar (63) Sunar (65) Teli (68)	Hindu	737 70 1 1,016 3 31	2,765 99 136 2 5 33	 39 2 1 11	2	39 1 1 2	50 6 15 	3,641 227 1 1,170 2 9 79 61	628 110 .1 1,019 4 43 37	2,815 117 151 .2 5 36 24
"	Shya	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	·
Total Teli		57	51	20	8	3	I	140	80	60
Banjara (72) Bhat (77) Dhanak (87) Dom (92) , (60)	Hindn " " " " " Musalman Sunni Musalman Shya	7 6 1	12 11 2 1	1		•••	1	19 18 2 3	7 6 2	12 12 . ,2 . ,1
Total Dom		I	I	. I				. 3	2	
Gadarya (93) Gosain (97) Jaga (99) Jogi (103) Kahar (105) Kandera (107) Kirar (113) Kurmi (116) Manihar (121) " (74)	Hindu " " " " " " " " " " " " " Musalman Sumi Musalman Shya	335 111 1 61 5 31 	700 183 1 188 21 12 	24 3 7	70 7 	4 2 2 	13 9 4 1 	1,086 315 1 256 43 43 	363 116 63 .12 31 	723 199 1 193 . 31 12
Manihar		I	I		•••	£ 6 2	•••	. 2	. I	1.

,	Ģ	ROUP	4 (FII	ELD LAB	OURE	RS.)		-	Gran	d Total of	those
Prin- occup	cipal ation.	Subside occup	diary ation.	Depend	ants.		Total.		Support	ed by Agr	ieulture.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Femules.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
226 1 6 256 1 2 23 23	227 15 63 1 3 1 8 6	1		56 2 2 63 13 2	'47 5 119 1 21 7	556 3 29 501 4 4 65 38	282 3 9 319 2 36 25	274 20 182 1 3 2 29 13	11,051 10 1,206 5 20,334 1 13 12 79 731 462	6,025 6 821 4 11,551 9 4 63 427 333	5,026 4 385 1 8,783 4 8 16 304 129
••••	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
46	14	•••	•••	15	28	103	61	42	1,193	760	433
11 1 3	2 1 		•••	2 2 3	3 9 6	7 24 2 12	13 1 	3 11 1 6	84 242 4 6 12	. 60 137 1 5 6	24 105 8 1 6
•••• ·	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
3		•••	•••	3	6	13	6	6	18	II	7
77 4 57 11 6 . 1	59 3 34 7 1 2	1 1		36 1 10 2 3 1 	46 3 22 5 7 	219 11 123 26 17 2 9	114 5 67 14 9 2 7	105 6 56 12 8 	4,855 1,760 6 11 1,207 242 356 2 3	2,614 961 3 5 653 146 206 2 3	2,241 799 3 6 554 96 150
4	2			3	•••	9	7	2	.50	33	17

		Total of	Caste by re	eligion in				GR	OUP (RENT
Caste.	Religion.	Table	XIII for il) and (U	Area		cipal ation.	Subsid		Depe	ıdants.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mirasi (123) ,, (75)	Hindu Musalman Sunni Musalman Shya	1 12 	1 6	6	•••	•••	•••		, ,	•••
Total Mirasi	•••	13	7	6	•••	•••			•••	•••
Moghia (124) Nat (126) (78)	Hindu ,, Musalman Sunui Musalman Shya	15 232 62	5 123 36	10 109 26			7			•••
Total Nat	•••	294	159	135	•••	•••	7		 -	
Odh (128) Bahrupia (149) Bari (151) Bediya (155) Bhadbhunja (161) Bidhakia (169) Chobdar (172) Jasondia (200) Joshi (202) Kachara (204) Kahwaut (206) Kanjar (212) Kuchbaud (223) Mallah (230) Mirdha (234) Patwa (245) Tamboli (268) Fakir (11)	Hindu	90 4 199 367 485 15 4 29 452 20 64 121 156 1,551 139 85 113 442	60 4 102 142 247 8 2 13 239 11 31 61 87 824 67 45 62 239	30 97 225 238 7 2 16 213 9 33 60 69 727 72 40 51 203	4 2				 	
Total Fakir	•••	451	243	208						
Mewati (25)	Musalman	47	23	24						<u> </u>
Moghal (28)	Sunni Musalman Sliya	87	57	30	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Total Moghal	•••	87	57	30	•••					•••

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVI	ERS.)					GROU	P 2 (RE	NT PAY	ERS.)		
·T	OTAL.		prin occup	cipal	Subsi occup	diary ation.	Depend	dants.		TOTAL.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
•••	•••	•••		•••	1	•••	1	2	1 4	1	2
•••	•••	•••	ī	•••	I	•••	I	2	5	3	2
7	7	•••	2	3	1 13 	1		2	6 14 3	1 13 2	5 1 1
7	7	•••	2	•••	13	I		I	17	15	. 2
1 1		1 1 1 6 1 1 1	51 30 4 16 35 332 12 8 40	6 4 3 1 9 49 1 7 2	3 16 13 28 6 6 1 12 3 8 15 18	1 12 1	2 19 31 4 14 3 18 268 8 25	3 32 35 35 3 3 1 23 1 357 16 1 13 38	3 22 133 128 14 1 60 10 1 85 4 1,011 39 10 43 128	36 83 89 89 8 36 9 1 53 3 611 23 8 28 83	39 6 1 24 1 32 1 400 16 2 15 45
I	•••	I	40	9	18		25	38	· 130	.83	. 47
•••	•••	•••	3		•••	•••	1	•••	4	4	• • •
•	•••	•••	2		. 7	•••	1	2	12	10	. 2
•••		•••	2	•••	7		· I	2	12	10	2

								- •	*		
			GROU	P 2 ,(a) HEL	PERS	IN CA	LTIVA	TION	•	·
Caste.	Religion.	Pri	ncipal ipation.		bsidiary upation		pendants	•	Тот	ΛГ.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	Males		r emales.
		24	25	26	27	28	-	$\frac{1}{30}$			2
Mirasi (123) (75)	Hindu Musalman Sunni Musalman Shya	•••							·	• •	
Total Mirasi		•••			·						
Moghia (124) Nat (126) ,, (78)	7,	•••	•••	1	1				1	1	 16
,,	Sunni Musalman Shya	•••	1	•••					1		1
Total Nat	•••	•••	I	<u>-</u>	16			18		_	
Odh (128) Bahrnpia (149) Bari (151) Bediya (155) Bhadblunja (161) Bidhakia (169) Chobdar (172) Jasondia (200) Joshi (202) Kachara (204) Kalawant (206) Kanjar (212) Kuchband (223) Midha (234) Patwa (245) Tamboli (268) Fakir (11)	Hindu "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	4 5 4 2 8 5 106 6 14	 	 4 1 3 2		 	 	306 12 306 12 306 22 3 6	 8 5 107 10 2	28 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 19	22 33 64
Total Fakir	-		<u></u> -!		•••	1	1	5	3	2	
Mewati (25)	Musalman	16	13	3	I		4	39	21	18	-
Moghal (28)	Sunni Musalman	1	•••	·	•••	•••	•••	1	1		, e
Total Moghai	Shya	1		2		•••	<u>-</u>	:	3 	* .	
V 12				2	•••	•••	•••	3	3	•••	**\$.

•	·G	ROUP	4 (FII	ELD LAB	OURE	RS.)			Grand	l Total of	those
Princ occupa		Subsic occup	liary ation.	Depend	ants.		Total.		Supporte	ed by Agr	iculture.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	1 4	1 2 	₂
. •••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	3	2
	1	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	1	7 32	$\frac{2}{1\cdot 4}$	5 18
, ••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		4	2	. 2
••••	I	•:• .	··· ,			I	•••	I	36	16	20
•••	4	•••	•••.	•••		4	•••	4	4 3	· 3	4
•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••			•••	•••	28	23	5
13	2 2	•••	•••	•••	1	16 5	$\frac{13}{3}$	3 2	, 170 152	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 98 \end{array}$	65 54
, o	$\frac{1}{1}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	ī	15	8	7
1	1	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	1	1	2	. 1	1
•••	9	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • •	3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 67 \end{bmatrix}$	38	· - I 29
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		10	. 9	\mathbf{r}_{\cdot}
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		1	1	
•••	. ••• .	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 121 16	$\frac{61}{8}$	60 8
26	9	.1	•••	5	8	49	32	17	1383	761	622'
5	4	•••	•••	3	2	14	8	6	$\begin{array}{c} 79 \\ 14 \end{array}$	44 9	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 5 \end{array}$
$\frac{1}{6}$; 3	1		2	2	1 14	$\frac{1}{9}$	5	68	39	21
10	2		•••	6	11	29	16	13	192	117	75
	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	7	3	
<u>10</u>	2			. 6	II	29	16	13	199	120	79,
. 2			•••	•••	•••	2	2	***.		7	•••
1	•••	•••	. ••• -	•••-		. 1	. 1	•••	16	14	2
ī	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	I	I	•••	16	14	. 2

									GR	OUP (RENT
٠	Caste.	Religion.	Table	Caste by r c XIII for al) and (U	Arca	Princ		Subsid occupa		Deper	ndants.
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Mules.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mii											
	Nilgar (31) .	. Musalman Shya	133	68	65		•••				
Tc	Pathan (32)	Musalman Sumi	1,321	755	566	6	•••	10		3	3
Mo Na	,,	35	2	2			•••				"
?	Total Pathar		1,323	757	566	6	•••	10		3	3
3,	Rangrez (36) .	Musalman Smui	108	61	47						
Tc	Saiyad (40) .	. Musalman				•••	•••		•••	•••	
Odi Bal	;,	Smmi Musalman Shya	110 55	64	46		•••	2		•••	
Bar Bec											
Bh: Bid	Total Saiyad	i	165	102	63			2		•••	•••
Che Jas Jos	` /	Musalman Sumi	3,697	1,994	1,703	6	1	5		3	3
Kac Kal	**	Musalman Shya	6	5	1		•••	•••			
Kar Ku Ma'	Total Shekh.		3,703	1,999	1,704	6	I	5	•••	3	3
Mii Pat		Musalman	350	176	174		•••	•••			
Tai	The month of 700x	,,	35	20	1 15		•••	•••		•••	•••
Fal	Bland (92) .		16	5	11			3			
	Datat:	Hindu	6 0 20	1 100	3 01		••••		•••		•••
7'	Gola	maa	358 25	192	161 15		•••	1.1	• • • •	3	1
Tc	Rajput of Raja-		3,469	2,055	1,414	267	10		•••	214	325
Me-	Hamilton	Musalman		1		~~''	10	•••	•••	~17	020
	Churhera (101) .	Sunni	71	30	41		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
No	Mattle 23968	., .,	4	3	i	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Tc	Total .		2.25.432	1,24,109	1,01,323	6,109	375	104	•••	ვ,506	7,479

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

	RECOV	ERS.)					GROU	P 2 (RE	NT PAY	ERS.)		
	T	ОТАЬ.	,	prin occup	cipal ation,	Subs	idiary pation.	Deper	idants.		TOTAL	• .
•	Persons.	Males.	Feminles.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	,											
	•••			2	•••	9	··		4	15	11	4
	22	19	3	66	3	58	1	28	70	226	152	7.1
	• • •		•••	1	•••	•••			•…	1	1	
	22	19	3	67	3	58	I	28	70	227	153	74
	•••	•••	•••	11	1	10	1	4	4	31	25	6
\$'	•••	•••	•••	7	•••	4		3	6	20	14	6
	2	. 2		3	•••	3			. 4	10	6	4
	2	2	•••	10		7		3	10	30	20	. 10
	18	14	4	257	30	212	17	143	290	949	612	337
	•••		•••		•••		•••		1	1	•••	1
	18	14	4	257	30	212	17	143	291	950	612	. 338
	3		•••	15 1 3	•••	11	•••	2	35 1 5	71 2 11	· 36 · 1 6	35 1 5
	11	10	1	 33 1	1 6 	 10 	•••	 18 1	 29 5	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\96\\7\end{array}$	 61 2	1 35 5
	816	481	335	939	31	. 1	•••	524	. 901		1,464	932
	•••	•••	•••	 		3 1	•••	. 1 	8	 1	6 1	9
	17,574	9,719	7,855	46,718	6,124	4,210	. 194	22,003	37,685	1,16,934	72.931	44,003

			GROUP	2 (a) I	HELPE	ERS IN	CULT	'IVATI	ON,	
Caste.	Religion.	Princ occupa		Subsic occupa		Depen	dants.	T	отаь	
,		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Nilgar (31) Pathan (32)	Shya	3 17 	10	1	2			30		
Total Pathan	•	17	IO		2			30		12
Rangrez (36) Saiyad (40)	Smmi Musalman Sunni	1 	6 1			1		8	2	
Total Saiyad	•••	I	I	•••	•••		•••	2	1	I
Shekh (41)	. Musalman Sunni . Musalman Shya	47	82 	9	5	3	6	152	59 1	
Total Shekh		48	82	9	5	3	6	153	60	93
Bhishti (51) Kunjra (72) Unspecified (83) Bhand (92) Tawaif (146) Babaji Gola Rajput of Raja-	, ,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4 10	6 1 16	2 1			 5 	6 29	•••	6
khera Hurakya 'urhera (101) Churhera (101) Malik (120)	. Musalman Sunni	76 1 			•••		5 	197 	80 	117
Malik (190) Total		11.330	20,460	285	268	223	507	33,073		21,235

		DOUD							<u> </u>		
	(5) 	ROUP	4 (FII	ELD LAI		RS.)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		d Total of	
Princ		Subsicoccup.	diary ation.	·Depend	ants.		Total.		Support	ed by Agr	acuiture.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36 ,	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
									<u> </u>		
2	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	.2	2	•••	21	17	4
19	1	•••	•••	4	4	28	23	5	306	212	94
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1	1	•••
19	I	•••	•••	· 4	4	28	23	5	307	213	94
. 2	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	2	2	•••	41	29	12
1	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	1	1		22	15	
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	13	9	4
I	•••	•••		•••	•••	I	I	.,.	35	24	. II
57	19	2	•••	15	29	122	74	48	1,241	759	482
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	1	1
 57	. 19	2	•••	15	29	122	74	48	1,243	760	483
6	5	•••	•••	. 2	•••	14	9	5	101	51	50
•••	•••	•••.	• • •,	•••	• • •		•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c}2\\17\end{array}$	1 6	· 1
. 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	1		4	4	•••
1	3.	•••	•••	•••		4	··· ₁	3	140	85	·1 55 · 5
•••	•••	•••	•••,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	3	- 5
8	. 5	•••	•••	. 3	6	22	11	11	3,431	2,036	1,395
1	,•••	1	•••	•••	1	3	2	1	19	9	10
•••	1	···	•••	•••	•••				. 1	1	. 1
6,003	4,711	74.	32,	1,888	2:491	15,199	7,965	7,234	1,82,780	1,02,453	80,328

		Total of (oeto hy ro	digion in				GR	OUP (1	RENT
Caste.	Religion.	Table	XIII for l) and (U	Area	Princ occupa		Subsidi occupat		Depen	dants.
0		Persons.	Males.	Femules.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Urban.						1			
Ahir (3) Bairagi (6) Barhai (10) Bhangi (11) Brahman (16) Chamar (18) Chhipa (19) Darzi (20) Dhobi (22) Golapurab (25) Gujar (26) Jat (27)	i "	378 57 474 503 3,713 2,730 41 115 375 17 163 477 22	222 37 256 247 2,087 1,420 22 60 192 10 116 297 12	156 20 218 256 1,626 1,310 19 55 183 7 47 180 10	6 3 114 4 1 13	9	1 6 1		3 	8 5 1 140 17
Total Jat	•••	499	309	190	13	2	7	•••	31	17
Kachhi (29) Kalal (30) Kayastha (31)	1 "	3,399 215 1,055 2	1,777 116 589 1	1,622 99 466 1	₄	 2 	3	•••	 5	₇
Total Kayastha				467						
Klatik (34) Koli (35) Kumhar (36) Lodha (38) Lohar (39) Mahajau (40)	" " " " Jain Digambari Jain	1,057 190 2,479 568 349 84 2,907 488	590 106 1,280 293 177 43 1,583 280	467 84 1,199 275 172 41 1,324 208	-4 2 1	2 1	3		5 7	7 10 2
: Total	Sitambari	12	7	5	•••	•••	-1	•••	•••	•••
¹ Mahajan		3.407	1,870	1,537	5	I	12		8	12
Mali (41) Mena (45) Vai (47)	.,	138 84 611	73 46 381	65 38 230			•••	•••	•••	•••

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVE	ERS.)					GROU	P 2 (RE	NT PAY	ERS.)		
-T' (OTAL.	,	princ occup:	cipal ation.	Subsi occup	diary ation.		idants.		Тотль.	
Person s.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18 9 1 345 4 1 .69	10 4 196 4 1 50 1	8 5 1 149 19	17 5 30 2 314 169 5 25 12	1 12 16 1	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ \dots\\ 24\\ \dots\\ 39\\ 47\\ 1\\ 6\\ 10\\ \dots\\ 7\\ 4\\ \dots\end{array}$		14 4 18 151 97 3 5	26 12 44 3 327 153 11 7 8	61 21 117 5 843 483 1 6 29 	33 9 72 2 504 313 1 6 18 37 21	28 12 45 3 ,339 170 11 8 9
. 70	51	19	12	Ţ.	4	•••	. 5	8	. 30	ŻI	9
15 21	10	 9	716 32 6	109 2 	21 1 5 1	•••	359 16 	485 14 6 	1,690 65 17 1	1,096 49 11 1	594 16 6
. 21		9	6		6	·	•••	6	18	12	6
2 24	 2 13		1 61 6 60 1 2	 3 22 	18 47 30 7 .2 4		27 5 28 2	 48 11 60 9	19 186 52 177 5	. 19 . 135 . 41 . 95 . 5	51 11 82
10	8	2	30	. 2	6	•••	22	32	92	58	34
4	. 4	•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
38	25	13	32	3	10		22	41	- 108	64	44
•••		•••	1 10 8	2	1 43	 	 2 8	5 16	3 20 75	. 3 . 13 . 59	7

			GROUP :	2 (a) I	HELPE	ERS IN	CULT	IVATI	ON,	
Caste.	Religion.	Princ occupa	ripal ation.	Subsid	liary ition.	Depen	dants.	Т	OTAL	•
	;	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Ahir (3) Bairagi (6) Barhai (10) Bhangi (11) Brahman (16) Chamar (18) Chhipa (19) Darzi (20) Dhobi (22) Golapurab (25) Gujar (26) Jat (27) Total Jat	Urban. Hindu	1 4 6 64 61 2 1	1 2 10 124 10 10 10	 1 1 5 1	 	1 2		3 4 9 77 188 14 11	2 4 7 67 62 7 1	1 2 10 126 7 10 10
Kachhi (29) Kalal (30) Kayastha (31)	,,	258 18 2 	528 39 	•••	1	1	4	792 57 2	259 18 2	583
Totol Kayastha		2		•••			•••	2	2	•••
Khatik (34) Koli (35) Kumhar (36) Lodha (38) Lohar (39) Mahajan (40)	77 71 75 75	 20 9 1 2	 40 16 22 	8 17 9 	13 27 15 	•••		21 104 40 31 1 2	8 37 9 9 1 2	13 67 31 22
Total	padinoari				•••			•••	•••	
Mahajan	•••	9						9	9	•••
Mali (41) Mena (45) Nai (47)	,,	1	11 5					11 6		11 5

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	G	ROUP	4 (FII		Const	l Total of	41				
Prin	occupation. Dependant						Total.		Supporte	d by Agr	iculture.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males. 15 Males. 28					Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1 1 16 156 8 1	92 	10	 4 	 110 2	 	1 36 534 12 2	1 23 276 10 1	 13 258 2 1	83 34 128 5 1,301 1,205 1 6 43 4 69 102 1	46 17 80 2 790 651 1 6 25 4 49 73	37 17 48 3 511 554 18 20 29
I	, ••• ,	•••		•••	I	2	<u> </u>	I	103	74	. 29
127 2 	103 2 1 	2 1 	 	44 1 	49 1 	332 7 1 	173 4 	159 3 1	2,829 129 41 1	1,538 71 25 1	1,291 58 16
•••	i	•••	•••	•••	•••	ı	•••	I	42	26	16
4 34 1 4 1	23 2 5 	 1 1 	4	2 10 2 	5 18 3 3 1	11 90 7 14 2	6 45 2 6 1	5 45 5 8 1	. 51 380 99 224 8 43	33 217 52 112 7 22	18 163 47 112 1 21
. • • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	109	73	36
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		4	4	•••
I	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	I	I	•••	156	99	57
5	2 · 4	•••	•••.	•••	2	 9 4	 5	 4	3 40 85	3 68 60	 22 25

Jan Jan Jan

		Total of (laste by re	ligion in				GR	OUP (I	RENT
Caste.	Religion.	Table	XIII for l) and (Ur	Area	Princ occupa		Subsidi occupat		Depen	dants.
		Persons.	Mnles.	· Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajput (real) (55) Sunar (65)	Hindu Sikh	643 463 5	401 241 3	242 222 2	8	 	1		9	
Total Sunar	•••	468	244	224	•••	•••	· I		•••	•••
Teli (68)	Hindu Musalman	163	80	83		•••	•••		•••	•••
. (10)	Sunni	160	90	70		•••			•••	•••
Total Telis	•••	323	170	153						
Bhat (77) Ohanak (87) Gadarya (93) Gosain (97) Kahar (105)	Hindu '' '' '' '' Sikh	131 193 903 53 639	71 93 487 82 847 4	60 100 416 21 292	1 	•••		•••	1	
Total Kahar	•••	644	35I	293		•••		•••		
Kandera (107) Kirar (113) Bediya (155) Chobdar (172) Kanjar (212) Maratha (231) Mirdia (234) Patwa (245) Tamboli (268) Bhargava Rajputs of Rajakhera Fakir (11) Moghal (28)	Musalman Sunni Musalman Sunni Musalman Sunni Musalman	120 3 88 87 33 7 76 74 129 58 1,208 150	65 3 26 46 11 7 43 39 68 29 708 89	55 62 41 22 35 61 29 500 61	 4 4 	1	1			2
	Shya	14	6	8	•••	•••		•••	•••	
Total Moghal	•••	103	60	. 53		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

RECOVE	ERS.)		GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.) principal Subsidiary Dependents Toward								
$\mathbf{T}_{:}$	O T A L-,		prine occupa	cipal ation,		diary. ation.	Depend	dants.	•	TOTAL.	
Person s.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
 1	. 17 1		104	 	5 6		43	113 	270 6	152, 6	118
	Ţ	•••			6	•••	. •••		6	6	•1••
	. •••	•••	12	4	3	•••	14	29	62	. 29	' 33
. •••	. •••	•••	1	•••	12	•••		•••	13	13	•••
•••	. •••	•••	13	4	15	•••	14	29	75	42	- 33
5 	2	3 	24 74 13 15	 8 	5 16 1	 1	67 4 6	20 96 15 13 	52 250 32 51 1	31 146 17 37 1	21 104 15 14
• • •	•••	•••	15	•••	17	I	6	13	52	38.	. 14
 2 6 1	2 5		1 2 8 1 3 1	2 2 6 2	1	 1 	6 6 1 6	13 6 7 2 3	2 2 30 1 2 6 16 5 12	2 2 14 1 9 3 7	16 2 7 2 5
- 7	4	3	368	12	•••		215	464	1,059	583	476
9.	5	. 4	5	•••	•••	•••	9	8	22	14	. 8
.•••	•••	· •••	6	•••	. 2	•••	1	. 5	14	9	. 2
	•••		1	•••	•••		2	2	5	3	^,2
•••	•••	•••	7	•••	2		3	. 7	19	. · . 12 ·	7

										
		(GROUP :	2 (a) F	HELPE	ers in	CULT	IVATI	ON,	
Caste.	Religion.	Princ occupa		Subsid		Depend	lants.	Т	ОТАЬ	•
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		2.4	25	26	27	28	29	30	· 31	32
Rajput (real) (55) Sunar (65)	Hindu Sikh	4	 	•••	•••			 	4 	
Total Sunar	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••
Teli (68)	Hindn Musalman	•••		•••	•••		•••	·	·	•••
" (45)	Sunni	•••	2	•••	•••		•••	2	••• ·	2
Total Telis			2	***				2		. 2
Bhat (77) Dhauak (87) Gadarya (93) Gosain (97) Kahar (105)	;; ;; ;;	7 3	 2 18		•••			10 21	2 8 3	2 18
Total Kahar		3	18	•••				21	3	18
Kandera (107) Kirar (113) Bediya (155) Chobdar (172) Kanjar (212) Maratha (231) Mirdha (234) Patwa (245) Tamboli (268) Bhargava Rajputs of Rajakhera Fakir (11) Moghal (28)	Musalman Sumi Musalman Sumi Musalman Sumi Musalman	5 5 70				2		 8 	 	3
Total Mogha	···	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•	•••

RECOVE	ERS.)					GROU	P 2 (RE	NT PAY	ERS.)		
T	OTAL.		prin occup	cipal ation.	Subsi occup	diary ation.	Depen	dants.		TOTAĻ.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fèmales.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
296	. 116	180	· 91	·· Š	· 37		55	153	339	183	156
24	13	· 11	. 2	. 2	3	· • • •	***	•••	7	5	2
67	27	· 40	13	•••	3	• •••	. 6	· 11	33	22	· 11
91	40	51	15	2	6	•••	6	II	40	27	13
		•									
. 84	43	41	· 21	. 2	25	•••	9	34	91	55	36
25	• 13	12	****	. 6	··	·	•••	16	22	•••	22
119	56	53	21	. 8	25	•••	9	50	113	55	58
2	·	···· ₁			2	···	•••	····	2 	2	•••
. 1	·	· 1	٠	•••	2	٠	4	•••	. 6	6	• ••••
9	. 6	3	٠	,	٠	•••	·•••	· ••••	•••	••••	•••
•••	٠	•••	٠	•••,	٠	··•••	****	1	1	•••	1
•••	•••	•••	`•••			. 1	****	··.,,	· 1	•••	1
•••	•••	•••	•••		1	•••	•••	•••	1	1	~***
2	2	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	:	•••	- •••·
	·										•:
1,092	573	519	2,280	223	459	4	1,227	2,282	6,475	3,966	2;502

			GROUP	2 (a) l	HELPI	ERS IN	CULI	TIVATI	ON.	
Caste.	Religion.	Prine occup:		Subsic occupa		Depen	dants.	Ţ.	JATO	•
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Fermules.
*		2.4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Pathan (32)	Musalmar Sunni Musalmar Shya	17		1	•••	•••	•••	18	18	•••
Saiyad (40)	Musalmat Sunui Musalmat Shya	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••
Total Saiyad	i			•••	• • •		•••		•••	•••
Shekh (41)	Musalma Sunni Musalma Shya	-1	4			•••	•••	15 4	9	6
Total Shek	h	4	8	5	2			19	9	10
Bhishti (51) Dom (60) Kunjra (72) Bhand (92) Kalaunt (120) Randi Khatri	Musalmar Sunni " " " " " " " Sikh									
Chhatri	Hindu	•••	• • •		•••		•••	• •	•••	•••
Tota1		569	845	50	66	6	5	1,541	625	916

	GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)										
	· G	ROUP	4 (FII		Grand	l Total of	those				
Princ occup	cipal ation.	· vi vi vi							Supporte	ed by Agr	iculture.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Femules.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	 		·,· ···	 	 	 		 	308 6 1	176 6 1	132
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	7	7	•••
3	. 1	•••	•••	1	3	8	4	4	70	33	37
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		15	13	2
3	I	•••	•••	I	3	8	4	4	85	46	39
5 , 6 1	 6, 1	 1 	 1 	1 1 	4 2 	10 2 15 2	6 1 7 1	4 1 8 1	69 275 32 74	41 161 17 41	28 1 114 15 33
I	ı		•••	•••	•••	2	I	I	75	42	33
5 					 8	5	5 25	 	7 2 38 1 2 6 18 11 12 1 1,174 31	7 2 19 1 6 11 8 7 1 684 19 9	 19 2 7 3 5 490 12 5
•••						•••			<u> </u>		
***							•••	•••	19	12	7

		Total of (laste by re	ligion in				GR	OUP (I	RENT
Caste.	Religion.	Table	XIII for l) and (Ur	Area	Princ occupa		Subsidi occupat		Depen	dants.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
Pathan (32)	Musalman Sunni Musalman Shya	3,970	1,946	2,026	56	19	6	•••	54	161
Saiyad (40)	Sunui	282	150	132	7	•••	1	•••	5	11
*;	Musalman Shya	591	285	306	9	1	8	5	10	34
Total Saiyad	•••	873	435	438	16	I	9	5		45
Shekh (41)	Musalman Sunni Musalman Shya	4,187	2,136 44	2,051 72	29 3	1 	1	1	13 10	· 39
Total Shekh		4,305	2,180	2,123	32		I	I	23.	51
Bhishti (51) Dom (60)	Musalman Sumii	240	129 2	111	•••	•••		•••		
Kunjra (72)	,,	29	16	13		•••	•••	•••	,	, 1
Bhand (92)	. ,,	38	23	15	4	•••	•••	•••	2	3
Kalamat (120)	• •,	40	18	22	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Randi		6	1	6	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Khatrî Chimtri	11:	25	13	12 2		•••	•••	•••	••	•••
· mari	111111111	' '	1	2	***		2	•••	•••	•••
			4	~		THE PARTY OF THE P				
Total		36.689	-19,540	17,149	288	39	60	6	225	474

***************************************	6	 ROUP	4 (FII	ELD LAF	 30URE	RS.)	GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.) Principal Subsidiary occupation. Dependants. Total.										
Prin occup	cipal ation.	Subsi occup	diary	Depend	ants.		Total.		Support	d Total of ed by Agr	iculture.						
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	-Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44						
32	•••	•••	•••	3	26	61	35	26	714	352	362						
•••	•••	1	•••	•••	•••		•••		31	18	13						
•••	. •••	•••	•••	• • •	1	1		1	101	49	52						
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	I	I	•••	I	132	67	65						
7	***		•••	1	3	11	8	3	201	115	86						
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	51	13	38						
7		•••		I	3	II	8	3	252	128	124						
	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		2 2 7	2 1 6	. 1						
•••									9	6	3						
•••	•••				1			•••	1		I.						
• • •	•••			•••			•••		1		1						
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1	1	•••						
	•••			•••			•••		2	. 2	-••						
									•								
442	243	16	16	192	309	1,218	650	568	10,325	5,814	4,512						

TABLE XVA.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

TABLE XVA.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Table XV A occupation or

•				\			Тота	L.			
,				Occupation	Total		Actual v	vorkers.		Deper	adents.
			ö	or means of livelihood.	workers and depen-	ag	ri- rists.	Othe	rs.		
Class.	Sub-class	Order.	Group No.		dents.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—Production of raw-material.	1.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.	1.—Pasture and agriculture.	2 (a 3	Helpers in cultivation Agents, Managers of lande Estates (no planters) clerk rent collector etc. Farm servants field labourer Fruit, flower vegetable, bet vine, arecandetc. growers. Forest officer rangers guare etc. Wood cutter fire-wood, la Catechu ruber etc. collectors & chacoal burners. Cattle & buffs breeders an keepers Sheep goat apig breeders Breeders of oth animals (hors mules, came	18,497 .1,18,545 .33,945 dd t 262 & 262 s 16,279 ell at 238 s., b., b., c., b., d., c., d., d., d., 24 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	2 17 2 3 11 1 2	1		21,305 4,954	23,230 229 44 2,080 29	512 84 2,800 63 80 41 10 8

means of livelihood.

		•							,				
·		Gir	D.							Rajak	HERA.		,
lepen-	Ė	Actual	l worker	's			-uədə		Actua	ıl worke	rs.		
Total workers and dependente.	Partially agricul-	turists.	Oth	ers.	Depend	lents.	kers and d	Partially arricul-	turists.	Oth	ers.	Deper	ndents.
Total wor dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
,											•		
								· ·					
3,582		•••	1,363	· 75	743	1,401	3,566	•••	•••	1,105	47	. 861	1,553
26,544	•••		11,577	1,436	5,086	8,445	20,722	•••	•••	6,940	479 [,]	4,623	8,680
7,168		•••	1,938	5,124	13	93	2,895	•••	. • • •	1,695	1,145	24	31
								•					•
. 228 .	· 1		111	•••	39	77	22	•••		12	•••	5	`. 5 '
3,325	•••	****	1,271	1,073	428	553	1,861	•••		704	253	. 318	586
٠													٠,
213	12		· 114	` 7	25	. 55		. •••		•••	•••	•••	•••
1.128			47	•••	27	54	7	1		3	•••	. 2	. 1
													:
-				,	·								
87	:. 8	. 5	21	38	õ	10	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	••••
· 7			. 1	2	•••	4		•••			•••	•••	•••
6	2		3	•••	. 1	•••	. 5	•••	•••	4	· · · · · .	1	. •••
. , , 5			3	•••	1	1.	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••
-													

	<u> </u>			1	·			Kolar								Вл-
					depen-		Actu	al worke	ers.			depen-		Actu	al work	ers.
				Occupation or means of livelihood.		Partially	agri- culturists.	Othe	ars.	Depend	dents.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially	agri- culturists.	Other	 :s. ,
Class.	Sub-class.	Order	Group No.		Total worker and dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A.—Production of Raw-material.		ure and agriculture.		A.—Production of raw material I. Exploitation of the surface of the surface of the earth i. Pasture and agriculture a. Or d in a ry cultivation Agricultural land rent receivers Ordinary cultivators Helpers in cultivation Agents, Managers of landed Estates (n ot planters) clerks rent collectors etc 4 Farm servants & field labourers. 6 Frnit, flower vegetable, betel vine, arecanutetc. growers 7 Forest officers, rangers guards etc 8 Wood cutters fire-wood, lac, Catechu rub ber etc. collectors & charcoal burners 9 Cattle & buffal breeders a next keepers 10 Sheep goat an pig breeders 11 Breeders of other animals (horse mules, camel	3,378 21,527 6,313 tts 3,329 tts 10 dt.	7 5		1,090 8,271 2,849 4 1,340 		4,131 76 393	7,573 195 590	20,205	2		1,759 9,413 1,269 2 1,530 1	843 4,216

means of livelihood.

-SERI.			•	•	Bar	II.			S	IRM	A.THR	A AND I	Rijhoni	JAGIRS	
	•	depen-			ual work	ers.			lepen-			ual wor	kers.		
Depen	dents.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially	Females culturists.	Oth	ers.	Depend	dents.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially	agri- culturists.	, Oth	ers.	Depen	idents.
Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
874	1,970	2,695		•••	878	7 5	511	1,231	578		•••	204	. 10	129	23;
3,490	,	21,849			9,246	1,155			7,698		•••	3,554			
12					3,715	6,047	60	65	2,111		•••	433			. 5(
													٠.	•	ı
	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	1		3		,	, 5
450	556	2,912		•••,	1,184	993	362	373	1,119			416	432	129	145
	. 1	12		•••	7	•••	4	1	12	5	1	•••		•••	. :
	•••	27		•••	10	•••	5	12	13				•••	3	g
	,	, ,										,			•
. 2	4	64	1	•••	29	19	10	5	20	21	•••	8	•••	10	• 6
•••	•••	12	1	•••	3	2	1	5	1		•••		• • • •	•••	1
••••	4	10	•••	•:•	2	•••	. 4	4	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
	••• (4						4	2			1		1	•••

							, [l'otal.			
					depen-	А	etual v	vorkers.			v-
			nbe r.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and	Parti agricult	ally orists.	Othe	ers.	Depend	lents.
Class,	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
mtd.)	-Exploitation of surface of the curth.	1.—Pasture and agriculture.	12	Herdsmen, Shepherds, goat herds swim herds etc 2. Fishing and hunting	2,174	205	15	1,057	207	. 238	452
iterial (co	fExplosion of the	Fishing annting.	14 15		2 10		•••	1 1	•••	1 2	 5
aw-m	<u>v.</u>	s 2.—] and h		ii Extraction of minerals.				·		:	
A.—Production of raw-material (contd.)	-Extraction of minerals.	4.—Quarries 2.—Fishing of hard rock, and hunting.	18	rocks (Jadi diamond lime stone etc.)	237	9.	. • • •	108	30	26	64
A.—Pro	II.—Extractio	-Salt etc.	19	alum and other sub-			•••	•••	1	3	
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.		100		stances soluble in water B.—Preparation and supply of materia substance		4	•••		1		
materia				iii. Industry 6. Textile							
ly of		 	2							,	
ddns p	stry.	.33.	2	ing and pressing 2 Cotton spinning, sizing	680						. 202 945
paraítion au	III.—Industry.	6.—Textiles.		and weaving Other Fibres (cocoanut aloes, palm leaf flag hamp straw etc Wool carders and spin	3		140	1,204	1,125 24		3
В.—Рие		!		ners weavers of wooler blankets carpets etc	1	3 . 4	•••	2	4	3	****

			·	GIRD.		 			··· •	Ra	JAKHER	۸.		
_	lepen-	A	ctual w	vorkers.	. •	:	·	lepen-	1	Actual v	vorkers.		·····	
<u>:</u>	Total workers and dependents.	Partia Agricult	ally urists.	···· Oth	ers.	Depend	lents.	Total workers and dependents.	Parti Agricult	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Deper	idents.
•	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Femalcs.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
_	. 645	53	· 10	296	73	71	142	296	52		78	3	45	118
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	2			1	•••	. 1		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
ý.														•
ţ	110	4		· 63	15	12	16	•••		•••	•••	•••	, • •	•••
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	•••	•••,	· •••	•••			•••	16		•••	2	1	3	6
ll>	•									-				
	•								·				1	
	148	8 15	. • • •	34	· , 11	36	.∷ 52	92	8	•••	28	, 5	20	31
	·78	1 56	9	233	. 212	102	169	642	88	. 2 8	162	79	105	180
) P	- 37	2	• • •.	1	24	. 4	. 3	•••		•••	•••	•••	,	į • • •
	٤.	9 4	'•••.	2	•••.,		•••	•••	344		•••		•••	•••

Table XV A. occupation or

,]	 -			1			Kolari,	A. 00		
					lepen-			workers			
			ımber.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Par agricul	tially turists.	Otl	ners.	Depe	ndents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.		Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B - Preparation and supply of materil substances. A Production of raw materia (contd.)	ploitation of of the earth.	6.—Textiles. 5.—Salt etc. of hard rock, and hunting and agriculture	12 14 15 18 20 21 22 25	goat herds swim herds etc. 2. Fishing and hunting Fishing Hunting ii Extraction of minerals. 4. Quarries of hard rocks (Jadi diamond, lime stone etc.) 5. Salt etc. Rock, sea and marsh salt Extraction of salt petre, alum and other substances soluble in water B.—Preparation and supply of material substance. iii. Industry. 6. Textile. Cotton, ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton spinning, sizing and weaving other Fibres (cocoanut, aloes, palm leaf flag hamp straw etc.) Wool carders and spinners weavers of woolen	276					20 118	
B		- l·		blankets carpets etc			•••	•••	•••		•••

		Ва	SERI.						В	ARI.			·. — . · · . · . · . · . · . ·		SIRM.	HTA	ra al Jagi	ND RI	JHON	r
lepen-	Ac	tual 1	worke	rs.			lepen-	Act	ual	worl	cers.			lepen-	Ac	tual	wor	kers.		
Total workers and dependents.	Part ag cultu	ially ri rists.	Oth	ers.	Dep der	nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en÷ nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth		Dep der	its.
Total wo	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
276	8	1	159	22	32	54	542	44	2	307	56	54	79	139	•••	1	117	3	8	10
•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		2]	•••	2	5	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••
33	5		18	,	8	2	92		•••	27	15	6	44		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
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•••	••••	•••		•••	•••	P11	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
» 133	3 . 5	1	43	37	16	· 31	137	15	3	40	25	20	34	30	3	4	10	. 1	6	6
836	77] : 9]	231	255	127	137	1,244	113	47	344	339	185	216	285	68	33	48	44	37	55
•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	3		•••	3	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
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Table XVA. occupation or

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								Готаь.	<u> </u>		4 7 2	
					lepen-	£	Actual w	orkers.	·		<i>:</i>	
	,		nber.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Fotal workers and dependents.	Parti agricult		Othe	ers.	Depend	lents.	éł
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	·	Total wor dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	•
		6. Textile (contd.)	30 a	Dyeing bleaching, printing preparation and spanging of textiles 7. Hides and hard materials from animal kingdom.	241	, 22		82	51	48	38	*
ntd.)		Hides skin etc.	33	Tanners, currers, leather dressers etc Leather dyers Makers of leather articles	147 195		3 15	41 34	17 15		26 . 50	
nces (co	8,	7.		such as trunks, water bags etc	20	•••		11	•••	2	7	١
erial substar	rd.)	8. Wood.	İ	Sawyers, carpenters tur- ners and joiners Basket makers etc	2,124			523 234	179	360 127	884 225	
	III.—Industry (contd.)	als:	45	9. Metals. Makers of arms, guns etc. Other workers in iron and makers of imple-	27	2	• • •	7	•••	3	15	<
and sup	II.—Ind	9. Metals.	1	ments and tools principally or exclusively of iron 3 Workers in brass and	655	2 23	•••	197	•••	102	330	
ration	I			Workers in brass and bell metal 10. Ceramics.	21	l 8	•••	72	4	38	89	4
B.—Preparation and supply		Cera- mies.		6 Makers of glass & crystal ware 8 Potters and earthen pipe	4		1	23	•••	2	14	
, e		10. n		ii. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	2,58	304	72	676	525	406	601	er!
		11. Chemical products etc.	{	Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials Manufacture of grated and mineral waters	17	1 11		60 · 1	18	26	· 56	य

			1000.	(oone	·•/ .			·					5 TOP
-		Gir	р <u>'.</u>			<u> ·</u>			I	? Зајакне	RA.		
depen-		Aetual ·	workers.	•			lepon.		Actual	workers.			-
Total workers and dependents.	Part agricul	ially turists.	Othe	ers.	Depend	lents.	kers and c	Part agricul	ially turists.	Othe	ers.	Depen	dents
Total wor	Males:	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fernales.	Malés.	Females.
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17	•••	•	6	•••	3	 8	9	. 2	•••	1	, •••	· : ••:	6
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98 50	26 10	3	23	10	- 21 8	14 13	22 38	1 12		4 2	•••	6 4	. 11
18		•••	7	•••	1	. 5	•••	• • •	, •••	•••	4	•••	***
· · · 442 177	69 16	1	143 55		59 19	171 50	$\frac{322}{159}$	89 19	•••	42 29	13	70 32	121 66
. (•••	•••	2	•••	•••	4	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***
123	٠	,	40		28	55	. 39	6		11		ŏ	. 17
31	ĺ.	• •	14	. 1	2	14		•••	•••	, 4	•••	,2	8
. , . 8	6	•••	2	•••		•••			•••		•••	•••	•••
616	59	8	178	142	80	149	··· 375	51	. 8	88	45	75	108
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36		, •••	18	. 2	6	. 10	·· · 58	. 7	•••	9		12	30
٠ ، 1	•••	·•• - · · · · ·	1	•••			•••	•••	•••		. ***	***. * 201.1	•••

Table XVA. occupation or

		"						Total.			
					depen-	A	ctual v	workers.	: .		; 3 ;
			number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and	Parti agricult		Othe	ers.	Depend	lents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group nur		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	.Males.	Females:
		6. Textile		Dying bleaching, print- ing preparation and spanging of textiles 7. Hides and hard ma- terials from animal kingdom.	151	19	•••	54	23	37	18
ces (contd.)		7. Hides skin etc.	33	Tanners, currers, leather dressers etc. Leather dyers Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags etc.	77	19	3	 16	1. 5		1 21
of material substances (contd.)	(conid.).	8. Wood.	37	8. Wood. Swayers, carpenters turners and joiners Basket makers etc 9. Metals.	424		9	97 43	 44	70 31	190 39
B.—Preparation and supply of m	III.—Industry	9. Metals.	42	Makers of arms, guns etc Other workers in iron and makers of imple- ments and tools prin- cipally or exclusively of iron Workers in brass and bell metal	23			7	•••	 1	17
B.—Preparati		10. Cera- mies.		10. Ceramies. Makers of glass & crystal ware Potters and earthen pipe and bawel makers		•••	•••	,			
		11. Chemical products etc.		ii. Chemical products properly so called and analogous. Manufacturers of materials Manufacture of grates and mineral waters	f 42	2	•••	21	3		13

			Вл	SERI.			· ·	-		В	ARI.					SIRM	АТН	ra ai Jagi	ND R	JHON	ī
	depen-	·Ac	tual r	woŗke	ers.	-	-	depen-	Act	ual	worl	cers.	,		lepen-	Ac		wor			
ь	Total workers and dependents.	Part ag cultu	ially gri rists.	Oth		Dep dei	nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en- its.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth		Dep der	en- nts.
	Total wo dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo	i .	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.
	34	•••	3	14	- 11	6	3	22	1	 	6	13	2	2	8	•••	•••	1	6	•••	1
•	1			1	:			. 22			9	8	5								
	6	- 1	•••	2		. 1	2	24			9 5	•••	6	6	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	
, ·	3	•••	•••	3	•••		•••	4	•••	•••	1	•••	1	2	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
	365 121	42 7	•••	105 45	 33	60 13	158 23	486 208	74 17	14	119 53	 51	81 27	$\begin{array}{c} 212 \\ 46 \end{array}$	85	16 		17 4	2	20 5	32 . 1
ξĄ	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	21	2	•••	5	•••	. 3	. 11		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
					:																
جدا	49			13	•••	7		335		• • •	108	[.	172				18	•••	6	
	26	4	•••	6	•••		11	79	•••	•••	26	3	17	33	21	2	•••	11	•••	.3	. 5
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	37 [†]	•••	•••	21		2	14	•••	•••					
∵ >	470	41	2	140	123	76	88	449	83	40	118	100	92	116	151	24	9	39	39	15	25
				·							:]										
	21	4	•••	6	7	2	2	14	•••		6	6	1	1	•••						•••
وش	•••	•••	F****	•••			•••	•	•••				•••					•••	•••		•••

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	· ·				<u>.</u>)LARI.	··· 1		•	
				0.	. deper		ictual w	orkers.		: Depen	dent=	
			nber.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and	Parti agricult		Othe	ers.	Deben		· sk;
Class:	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	-	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	4
		11. Chemical products etc.		Manufacture of dyes, pair.t and ink Manufacture & refining of vegetable & mineral oils 12. Food industries.	27			11	230	300	8 	
of material substances (contd.)	stry (contd.)	12. Food Industries.	58 59 60 63	Rice pounders and hus- kers and flour grinders Bakers & biscuit makers Grain parchers Butchers Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ses and gur parers of jam and condiments etc. Brewers and distillers	392 310 40	27	7 2 	103 103 84 16 66 9	 99 3 	61 66 66 30	18	· +7
B.—Preparation and supply of ma	III.—Industry	13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	70 72 72 6 73	13. Industries of dress and toilet. Tailors milliners, dress makers and darners embroiders on linen Shoe, book and Sanda makers Washing Cleaning and dyeing Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers 15. Building industries Lime burners, cremeat workers	830 1,139 2,930 517 3,203	125 393 39 2 461	7 103 1	277 333 645 136 940	184 159 ··· 784 112 120	199 :462 73 :596	316 543 156	
		Building industries.	73	Excavators and well- sinkers Stone and marble work- ers and masons	306	2		139 556	51 21	. 56		٠
		15. Bu		Others (thatchers, build ing contractors, house painters lilers plumbers locksmiths etc.)	el	5 4		79	14	38	60	∢ ç

			GIRD.						RA	JAKHER	۸.		
lepen-		Actual v	vorkers.				lepen-		Actual v	workers.			
kers and c	Part Agricul	tially turists.	Oth	ers.	Deper	idents.	kers and c	Part Agricul	tially Iturists.	Oth	iers.	Deper	ndents.
Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
***************************************											,		
. 26	6	•••	10	•••	2	8	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••
384	61	1	82	61	83	96	220	 34	•••	.50	12	47	77
236 38 95 226	3	•••	 9 27 66	196 29	20 4 10 43	25 26	•••			11	94	. •••	
	•••	•••	4	•••	•••	4	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
30	1	•••	16 8	1	9	5 11	 	•••	•••	6	•••	8	15
336	. 5		127	69	37	98	128	25	2	28	17	2 9	27
557 676 191	25 · 67 10	16	171 180 60	132 204 35	. 82 105 30	146 104 56	31 488 22	5 73 3	2 15 	6 88 4	2 92 4	9 87 5	7 133 6
772	, 84	•••	257	27	142	262	529	120	4	82	5	. 99	
. ,				0.5	c	1.0	4			4			,
117 52	1	•••	10 29	85 · 3	6 9	16 10	79			33	•••	18	27
864	15	•••	328	21	137	363	34	•••	. •••.	13	•••	6	15
195	4	•••	79	14	38	. 60	•••		•••			.,.	•••

				** * ** **		533 - 183	K	OLARI.			
					depen-		Actual w	orkers.			
				cupation or of livelihood.	kers and	Parti agrieult	ally urists.	Othe	ers.	Depen	dents.
	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		11. Chemical products etc.	paint a 54 Manufact	ure of dyes, nd ink ure & refining table & mineral	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		•••
		pro	oils .	d industries.	284	45	3	62	55	38	8
יייי) אווורבוזמן אוואסמשורבא (האיונייי)	.,	2. Food Industries.	kers & 58 Bakers & 59 Grain par 60 Butchers 63 Makers o ses and 64 Sweetmer parers	f sugar molas- gur at makers, pre- of jam and	157 118 8	8	3 2	31 3	127 26 	23 2	2
~	Industry (contd.)		65 Brewers : - 13. Iudu and toi			•••	•••	12		3	
1 1	III.—Indu	ies of toilet.	makers cmbroi	milliners, dress and darners ders on linen ok and Sanda	146	12	•••	48	. 36	17	3
D. T Ichinaton and artiful	П	13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	makers 72 Washing 72 a Cleaning		141 641 47		$\begin{array}{c} 4\\16\\ 1\end{array}$	32 144 ·	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\167\\23\end{array}$	22 104 	4 12 2
T telum	:	13.	wig ma	iture industries	636	74	••••	187	15	132	, 22
, n		ustrics.	worker 77 Excavato	ors and well-			•••	•••	•••		•••
		Building industries.	ers and 79 Others (t	d marble work 1 masons hutchers, build	40		•••	8 15		; 3	1
l		15. Bui	painter	ntractors, house rs tilers plum cksmiths etc.)		•••	•••				•••

•			Ва	SERI.						В	ARI.					Sirm.	ATH	ra a: Jagi	ND RI	JHON	ī
•	depen-	Ac	tual v	worke	ers.			depen•	}		wor	kers.			lepen-		tual	wor			rovile stem gerundik
, -	dents.	Part ag cultu	ri	Oth	ers.	Dep der	nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers	Dep der	en- its.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep · den	en- its,
	dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females,	Males.	Females.	Total wor dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1	•••		1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••
	311	52	. 3	108	45	43	60	. 391	63	3	99	52	69	105	117	37	•••	17	5	20	38
	169 88	4	3	 25	137 21	12	16 20	$134 \\ \\ 53 \\ 46$	10	•••	 8	103	15 3	16 14 24	•••	····	1	7	6		1
	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	32	•••		12	•••	. 6			•••		•••	•••	• • •	•••
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	85 83	3 12		33 25	25 6		14 24				33 75						1	8 24			. 10
	455 110	43 8	7	120 33	151	59			87	28		7 152 14		91	129	40	21	10 12	18	2.5	
	435	58	•••	176	•••	. 82	119	659	85		195	. 64	117	198	171	40	1	43	9	24	54
) *	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		3			3		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•	•••
	1 122	5	•••	33	•••	22	62	$\frac{156}{425}$			68 152		26 79	•		4	•••	 15	•••		29
		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	·	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	

					i		,	TOTAL.		-	
	!		-		lepen-		\ctual \	workers.	, , ,		
, .			aber.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and d	Parti agricult		Othe	ers.	Depende	ents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.		Total workers and dependents.	· Males.	Females.	-Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		6. Construction of means of transport	<u> </u>	16. Construction of means of transport.	1						
			1	Saddlers, harness makers whip and lash makers	21			6'	•••	4	11
		7. Production & transmission of physical forces.		17. Production & transmission of physical forces.	1						ł
of material substances (contû.)		f. Prod transm physic	83	3 Gas works, electric light and ice factories	10	j	.:.	9	•••		1
		15		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	g						i
	ontd.)	to		Painters, lithographers, engravers etc 6, Book binders & sticher	42	2]		11		12	18
	ndustry (contd.)	aining	1	envelope makers etc 7 Makers of musical ins	; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 2 1		3	3		•••
	III. Inde		88	8 Makers of watches and clocks & optical photographic and surgical	di o-						•••
ns pue r	Π	y and that arts and	85	instruments 9 Workers in precious stones and metals, en] s	1		•••	,	•••]
Preparation and supply		Industries of luxury and those I literate and the arts and serv	9	amellers, imitation jewellery makers gil ders etc 0 Makers of bangles (ma-	928 5	5 39	9	311]	145	429
B. P.	-	Industrie literat		terial unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles lingams and sacre	er s d	•		99			
<u>;</u>		18.	91	threads 1 Toy, kite, cage, fishing tockles etc. maker toxidermists etc.				9			10
1		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter,		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	1						

233.2		GIR	D.		-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		·	P	LAJAKHE	CRA.		
lepen-		Actual	workers.	*: : *.		• •••	epen.		Actual v	vorkers.			
Total workers and dependents:	Part agricult	ially.	Oth	ers.	Depend	dents.	Total workers and dependents.	Part agrieül		Oth	ers.	Depen	idents
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Table XV A occupation or

September 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									Kolai	RI		
Construction of means of transport. Standlers, harness makers whip and lash makers		, . .				depen-	A	ctual w	orkers.			
Construction of means of transport. Standlers, harness makers whip and lash makers				;	or means	rkers and	Parti agricul	ally turists.	Other	rs.	Depend	lents.
17. Production & transmission of physical forces. 18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service. 18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service. 84 Printers, lithographers, engravers etc. 86 Book binders & stichers envelope makers etc. 87 Makers of musical instruments 88 Makers of watches and clocks & optical photographic and surgical instruments 89 Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation, jewellery makers gilders etc. 90 Makers of bangles (material unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles lingams and sacred threads 170, kite, cage, fishing tockles etc. makers toxidermists etc. 180 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	Cĺngs.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No		Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 1 7 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Preparation and supply of material substances (conkl.)	Industry (cantd.)	18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to transmission of tion of means literate and the arts and service. physical forces. of transport.	81 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	Saddlers, harness makers whip and lash makers 17. Production & transmission of physical forces. Gas works, electric light and ice factories 18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service. Printers, lithographers, engravers etc. Book binders & stichers envelope makers etc Makers of musical instruments Makers of watches and clocks & optical photographic and surgical instruments Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers gilders etc Makers of bangles (material unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles lingams and sacred threads Toy, kite, cage, fishing tockles etc. makers toxidermists etc 19. Industries concerned	160		•••	•••	•••		

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denen-	· Alan	Ac	tual	worke	rs	-		depen-	Act	tual	worl	ters.			depen-	Act	ual	work	ers.		
Total workers and denen-		Parti agi cultui	ially ri- rists.	Oth	ers.	Dep der	en- its.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ners.	Dej dei	pen- nts.•.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists	Oth	ers.	Dep der	oen- nts.
Total wo	dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Feamles.	Malcs.	Females.	Males.	Females.
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			:		lepen-	. <i>P</i>	Actual w	orkers.	. ,, ; ;		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	T .			Occupation or means of livelihood.	sers and c	Part agricul	ially turists.	Ot	hers.	Depe	ndents.
Clares.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	III. Industries (Contd.)	concerned with refuse matter.	1	Sweepers, Scavengers, dust & sweeping con- tractors	2,016	49	3	715	633	267	. 349
		Transport by water.		20. Transport by water. Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and							•
ntd.)		20. Tran	97	canals including con- structions Boat, owners, boatman tow men;	6 76			4	•••	2 18	22
y of material substances (contd.)	insport.	Transport by road.	98	21. Transport by road. Persons employed on the construction & maintenance of roads and bridges Cart and carriage owners hirers & drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tranway mail carriage livery stable etc. Managers &	244	.: 2		. 79	98	. 28	87
and suppl	IV. Tran	1 1	100	employes (excluding private servants) Palki etc. bearers and owners	339			175	4	54 . 5	100 6
BPreparation and supply		21.	ı	Pack elephants camel mule & bullock owners and drivers Porters & messengers	·790	65		252 -235	16	136 · 94	-321 172
gB		22. Trans- port by rail.	103	22. Transport by rail. Railway employes of all kinds other than ordinary labourers Labourers employed on railway construction.	.545		• • •	255 8	5	81 2	193 1
	,	23. Post office & tele- graph.	105	23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service. Post office, Telegraph & Telephone service	100	. 2	•••	; 34	• •••	16	56

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depen-		Actual	workers				lepen-		Actual v	workers.	•		
Total workers and dependents.	Part agricult	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Depend	dents.	kers and c	Part agricul	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Deper	ndents
Total wo	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
669	, 9	. 3	236	218	90	113	317	26	•••	87	·74	47	83
• 47	3	•••	24	•••	11	9	28	8	,	1	•••	7	12
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196	. 1		90	•••	41	64	10		•••	9	;		į
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228 352		•••	89 164	12	45 62	93 · 114	27 30	2	•••	10		5 3	11 14
.502	· · 9	•••	226	5	77	185	•••	•••		•••	2	•••	••••
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								Kolari,	·		
				•	depen-	A	ctual w	orkers.	-		v
			•	Occupation . or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Parti agricul		Oth	iers.	Depend	lents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.		Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	III.—Industries (Contd.)	19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	93	Sweepers, Scavengers dust & sweeping con tractors	338	8 . 8		121	104	42	63
		20. —Transport by water.		20. Transport by water Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals including con- structions Boat, owners, boatmen and tow men				•••			
terial substances (contd.)	unsport.	21.—Transport by road.		21. Transport by road Persons employed on the construction & main tenance of roads and bridges Cart and carriage owner hirers & drivers, coach men, stable boys, tram way mail carriage liver stable etc. Managers &	e di	2 1	•••	1	•••	•••	•••
of ma	IV.—Tran	-Trans	100	employes (excluding private servarts) O.Palki etc. bearers and	. 63			47	1	5	8
upply	AI IV	21		owners 1 Pack elephants came		4 1	••••	•••		1	.2
n and s		;	10:	mule & bullock owner and drivers Porters & messengers	. 120) 17 2		33 2	•••	20	: 50
B.—Preparation and supply of mate	• • •	22.—Transport by rail.		22. Transport by rail. Railway employes of a kinds other than ordinary labourers Labourers employed or railway construction.			•••	2		•••	
		23.—Post office & tele- graph.	10	23. Post office, Tele graph and Telegraph service. 5 Post office, Telegraph of Telegraph service	&	9		3			. 6

		Ва	SERI.						В	ARI.					SIRM.	A T II	RA A	ND RI	JHON	I
lepen-	Ac	tual	worke	rs.	,		lepen-	Act	cual	work	ers.			lepen-	Ac	tual	wor	kers.		
Total workers and dependents.	Part ag cultu	ially gri rists.	Oth		Dep dei	en- nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en- its.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep der	en- its.
Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.
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•				Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and	Partia agricult	ally urists.	Others	{ ·	Depend	ents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femalcs.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. (contd.)	V.—Trade.	33Other trade 32.—Hotels after a part of par	106 107 108 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	18 Sellers of milk, butter ghi, poultry eggs 19 Sellers of salt and veg	1,601 1,601	123 1 23 1 29 2 29 3 1 29 4 130		347 22 254 39 49 44 32 16 17	27 1 25 1 94 247	374 130	18 / . 34 - \$13 - 228

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

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	lepen-		Actual	workers.				lepen-		Actual v	workers.			
	Total workers and depen- dents:	Part Agricul	ially turists.	Othe	ers.	Depen	dents:	Total workers and dependents.	Part Agricul	ially turists.	Oth	iers.	Depen	idents.
	Total wor dents:	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
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	$^{+89}$ $^{+145}$		•••	28	21 31	, . 9 33	29 43	5 119	31	,	1 12			4 39
_	749	13		1 , 19	9.1	00	49	119	1 91	3		고역	70	

25.	<u> </u>	1 .						K	COLARI.			
Trade in string eathers 100 10						epen-		Actual	workers			
Trade in skins, leather, furs feathers horns etc. 23 10 3				mber.	or	kers and d			Oth	ers.	Depe	ndents.
V Trade. 106	Class.	Sub-class		Group nu		Total wor	Males.	Females.	Máles.	Females.	Males.	Females:
	(contd.)		25. — Hotels cafes safes after 28. — Skinc. — Sk	107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118	Bank Managers, money lenders, exchange and insurauce a gents, money changers and brokers & commission agents and their employes Brokers, commercial travellers, ware house owners & employes I rade in piece-goods, wool cotton, silk, hair and other textiles Trade in skins, leather, furs feathers horns etc. Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark etc. Trade in metals, machinery, knife tools etc. sellers Trade in pottery Trade in chemical products (drugs dyes, paints, petroleum explosives etc.) 32. Hotels, cafes, resturants etc. Vendor of wine, liquors and wrated waters Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops Sarais, etc. and their employes. 33. Other trade in food stuffs Grocers and general condiment dealers Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry eggs Sellers of salt and years.	363 8 76 23 66 17	24		52 8 19 10 21 	6	95 8 3 24 	183 41 10 9 5

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Total wo dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	· Females.	Total wor	Males.	Feamles.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
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143	17	•••	33	G	14	73	259	10		79	6	58	106	187	15		35	4	44	89
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46	7	•••	12	• • • •	9	18	239	4		80	•••	44	111	92			33	•••	16	¹ 43
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657	48	•••	224	34	95	256	313	27		78	26	52	180	178	. 2		66	•••	39	71
;³ J1	•••	•••	2	.2	3	. 4	50	•••		22	11	4	13	15	•••		6	3	2	
161	6	2	27	75	15	36	205	34	13	24	67	26	41	38	• • • •		7	. 7	4	21

			-				7	COTAL.			
	,				lepen-	A	ctual w	orkers.			
			nber:	Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and c	Parti agricult	ally urists.	Othe	rs.	Depend	lents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	(troup number:		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		in food		Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, & niolasses Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetable, fruit and	1,658	68	1	578	83		. 615
		-Other trade in stuff.	$\frac{122}{123}$	areca-nut sellers Grain & pulse dealers Tobacco, opium, ganja	638 · 8₹6	19	25	145 322	223 12	141	12; 36:
			124	etc. sellers Dealers in sheep goats and pig	79 204		•	$\frac{39}{39}$		11	. 10
conta.)		33.		Dealer in hay grass and folder	590	. 6	11	169	323	37	4
terial substances (34.—Clothing and toilet articles.	126	34. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress & the toilet (hats umberallas socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc) 35. Trade in furniture	17-	<u>1</u>		66	. 1	. 40	. 6
D.— Preparation and supply of material substances (conta.)	V.—Trade.	35.—Furniture		Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain and bedding Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware bottles articles for gardening the cellars etc.	(1
b.—Freparat		36Building materials.	129	36. Trade in building materials (stones bricks, and plaster, concret sand, tiles thatch etc.) 37. Trade in means of transport.	•••	• • • •		•••	• ••• •	•••	••••
		37.—Means of transport.	130	Dealers, & hirers of ele- phants, camels horses cattle, asses, mules etc sellers (not makers) of carriage saddlery etc.)		3 · 10	•••	73	2	39	9

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		Gir	D.			İ	,		R	Сајакин	RA.		
depen		Actual	workėrs.		-	•	lepen-		Actual v	vorkers.			
Total workers and dependents.	Part agricul	tially turists.	Othe	ers.	Depend	lents.	kers and o	Part agricul	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	- Depe	ndents,
Total wo	Males.	Females.	.Males:	Females.	Males:	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Majes,	Fémales.
. 541	: 19		205	2	108	213	474	27	•••	. 146	11	111	179
358 298	3 3 3	6	83 1 2 9	$153 \\ 3$	39 55	61 103	· 101 25		•••	18 8	: 24	17	
5(•••	28	•••	7	15	. 6		•••	2	. 1	, 1	2
16	5	•••	5	. •••	5	1	••••		•••	•••	•••	•••	
270	. 2	1	75	147	21	24	4	•••	•••	•••	3	•••	. 1
64	1	•••	26	•••	13	25	2				: ·	. 1] : . · : . · I.
••••	•,• •	•••	۰ ۵,۰	•••	•••	•••		•••	• • •	• • •			•••
39	•••	***	12	•••	. 9	18	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••
ζ •••	•.4 •		• 4 •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	The same of the sa		•••	•••	* • • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
. 3	1		18	. 1	6	6	. 2	•••		2	••.•	•••	•••

							Kolai	RI.		•
				depen-	A	ctual w	orkers.			
,			Occupation or means of livelihood.	kers and	Part agricul	ially turists.	Other	rs.	Depend	lents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
{		n food	120 Sellers of sweets sugar, gur, & mo 121 Cardamom, betel	leaf, 284	1 15		101	. 40	. 36	: 91
		stuff.	vegetable, fruit areca-nut sellers 122 Grain & pulse deal 123 Tobacco, opium,	ers 18			12 36	3		. 19
ontd.)		33.—Other trade in food stuff.	etc. sellers 124 Dealers in sheep and pig 125 Dealer in hay gras	goats 39)				10
tances. (co			fodder 126,34. Trade in ready clothing and o	made ther	2	•••	•••	<u>9</u>		•••
of material substances. (conta.)	42	34.—Clothing articles.	articles of dress toilet (hats umber socks, ready n shoes, perfumes 35. Trade in fur	& the erallas a d e etc)	5	•••	29	. 1	. 19	, 3
Preparation and supply of n	V.—Trade.	.—Furniture	127 Trade in furniture pets, curtain and ding 128 Hardware, cooking sils, porcelain, creglassware bot	d bed- cuten- ockery	•••		• • •		••••	\. • • • -
aration		35.	articles for gard the cellars etc.	ening,			•••	•••	•••	•••
B.—Prel		36.—Building materials.	1 1	iles	•••			,		'aa-a-
		37.—Means of transport.	1	horses. les etc, ers) of	5	1			1 1	

		Ва	SERI.						В	ARI.		•		1	SIRM	АТН	ra ai Jagi	ND RI	JHON	Ī
lepen-	Ac	tual	worke	ers.			lepen-	Act	ual	worl	cers.			eben-	Ac	tual	worl	kers.		
Total workers and dependents:		ially ri- rists.	Oth	ers.	Dep der	en- nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en- its.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep	en- its,
Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.
∵ 101	1	:	39 ·	7	20	34	230	6		78	23	38	85	22) 	, 9	•••	3	10
$\frac{2}{102}$	7	•••	1 28		 14	1 50	111 316	3 6	5	31 119	25 ·· 4	21 46	·26 141		8	14	 22	18 	2 12	6 37
4	•••		1		1	2	11			5		. 2	4	· .			•••	•••	•••	•••
. 3		•••	1	•••	•••	2	146	•••		33	•••	31	82	•••			•••	, 	•••	•••
., 4		•••	1	3	•••	••• ·	285	3	9	86	160	11	16	. 25	1	1	. 7	8	5	3
18		•••	G	•••	4	8	10]	• • •	5	•••	. 3	. 1	•••	•••	•	••••	•••		
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101	.7		29	•••	25	40	6	,		2		. 1	3	. 28	2		20	`	6	•••

Table XV A occupation or

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					depen-	, -	Actual v	vorkers.	·		
	ž,		.0	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Pariagricu	tially lturists.	Ot	hers.	Depe	endents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.		Total we dents.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
rts.		38—Trade in fuel.	131	38. Trade in fuel. Dealers in firewood charcoal coal cowdung etc 39. Trade in articles of luxary & those pertaining to letters and the arts and service.	380	6		88	204	80	52
Public Administration and liberal arts.	Trade (contd.)	es of luxury & those & the arts & service.	•	Dealers in jewellery (real & imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc Dealers in common bangles head necklaces fans, small articles, toys, hunting & fish-	18	•••	•••	6]	•••	. 2	10
B.— Public Adminis	V.—Trade	39.—Trade in articles of luxury pertaining to letters & the arts &		ing tackle, flowers etc. Publishers. book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures musi- cal instruments and curiosities. 41.—Trade of other sorts.	511	32		165	114		118
		of	1	Shop keepers otherwise in specified	1,339	83		384	68	233	571·
;		11.—"Trade of other sorts.	1	Iternerant traders, ped- lars howkers etc. Conjurors, acrobats, for-	1,963	139	•••	677	81	309	757
1		41.		tune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities & wild animals C.—Public Administra-	147	9		39	19	26	54
C.—Public Adminis- tration. (contd.)	VI.—Public Force.	42.— Army.	140 141	tion & liberal arts. VI. Public Force. 42.—Army. Army (Imperial) Army (Native States) 44.—Police.	27 2,675	95	•••	. 987	•••	508	11 1,085

			GIRD.						RA	JAKHER	Α.		•
depen-		Actual v	vorkers.				-uədəp		Actual v	vorkers.			
kers and	Part Agricul	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Depen	dents.	kers and	Part Agricul	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Depen	idents.
Total workers and dependent	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
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252	2	•••	55	147	21	27	38	•••	•••	12	13	3	. 10
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132	2	·	39	41	22	28	66	10	•••	14	6	18	18
1	. 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
614	19		152	32	103	308	, 139			56	6	21	
379	ì		132		}	138			•••	66	. 1	34	83
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` 40	•••	•••	12	2	. 8	18	33	60	•••	9	2	8	्रां !
•		<i>y</i>									The second secon		•
16 2,246	77	•••	6 848		2 406	8 915	 35	1	•••			8	
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					lepen-		Actual	workers	• :		
			mber.	Occupation · or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Part agricul	ially- turists.	Oth	ers.	Deper	ndents
Sub-along		Order.	Group number.	·	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femalcs.	Males.	Females.
	198 J. 200	oo.— Irade in fuel.	1 1	38. Trade in fuel. Dealers in firewood charcoal coal cowdung etc	,						
				39. Trade in articles of luxary & those per taining to letters and the arts and services		•••	· · ·	•••	1	···	•••
V — Trade (cantil)	Trade in articles of luxuny & those	pertaining to letters & the arts & service.	133	Dealers in jewellery (rea & imitation) clocks optical instruments etc. Dealers in common bangles head necklaces fans, small articles toys, hunting & fishing tackle, flowers etc. Publishers, book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures musical instruments and	110	12		23	28	15	
	39	pertai	4	curiosities 11.—Trade of other sorts.						•••	. •••
	jo	. [1	Shop keepers otherwise in specified	241	30 ,	•••	65	16	43	⇔87
	41.—Trade of		.	lternerant traders; ped- lars howkers etc. Conjurors, acrobats, for- tune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosi-		18		85	15	36	· 97
VI Public Force.		Army.	140 A 141 A	ties & wild animals C.—Public Administration & liberal arts. VI. Public Force. 12.—Army. Army (Imperial) Army (Native States)	32	1		27	8	3	8

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,		1 	Baser	r						3ari. ———					1		JAGII	RS.		
depen	Ac	tual	worke	rs			дереп	Act	ual	worl	cers.			lepen	Act	ual	work	ers.		
-=	Part ag cultu	ri- ists.	Oth	iers.	Dep der	en- nts.		Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	iers.	De _l dei	oen- nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists	Oth		Dep der	rte.
Total wo	Mälës.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo dents.	Males.	Feamles	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
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,113	3	•••	-45	2 6	12	27	74	5		35	12	12	1,0	16	•••	•••	9	1	3	· . 3
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104	11	•••	27	3	25	38	97	12		44	6	11	24	1.14	11		40	5	30	58
351	15	•••	130	23	46	137	627	48		206	29	106	238	154	9		58	•••	23	64
` 11		•••	3	•••	• • •	8	23	•••	•	5	7	ŏ	6	. 8	•••		4	•••]	3
8 164	1 7		2 56	•••	2 54	3 47	3 184	 8		, 44	• • •	37	95]			•••	•••	•••	•••
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Table XV A. occupation or

	20 . 920 .						. ,	Total.			
,	•		-	Occupation	ınd depen-	A Parti		vorkers.	,	Depend	ents.
			number.	means of livelihood.	kers a	agricult	urists.	Othe	rs.		,
Člass.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group nu		Total workers and depen dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	on.	44.—Police.	143 143 <i>a</i> 144	Police (Imperial) , (Native State) Village Watchmen vii.—Public Adminis-	5 794 617	. 16	• • •	3 300 214	•••	1 141 114	1 337 239
	VII.—Public Administration.	Public Administration.	145 146a	tration. Service of the State Rulers of Native State and their families Durbar Officials and Menials	9 30 4,229			3 1 1,263		4 4 871	25 1,987
eral arts.	VII.—Pul	45.—Public Ad	147	Municipal and other Local (not village) service Village Officials and Service other than Watchmen	5		•••	2	•••		3
C.—Public Administration and liberal arts.		,		viii.—Professions and Liberal arts. 46. Religion.						:	
ministra	{		149 150	Priests, Ministers etc. Religions Mendicants,	2,164	283	. 4	589	67	354	867
blic Ad	l arts.	Religion.	151	inmates of Monastries etc Catechists, Readers	3,023	171	17	1,161	359	395	920
C.—Pu	VIII Profession and liberal arts.	46.—Re	152	Church and Mission Service Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim Conductors	64	.74	•••	155	•••	118	297
,	rofession		(1-0	Circumcisors 47.—Law.	18	•••,	* • •	7	•••	.2	4
	VIII.—F	47.—Law.	153	Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and Mukhtiars. Lawyers' Clerks, petition writers touls etc.	. 72		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17 16	• • • •	21	.31
			1	48.—Medicine.							

		Вл	SERI.	·					В	ARI.				,	Sirm		RA A	ND RI	JHON	ī
epen-	A	etual r	worke	rs.			lepen-	Act	ual	worl	kers.			eben-	Act	tual	wor	kers.	·	
Total workers and depen-	Par ag cultu	tially gri- rists.	Oth		Dep der	nts.	Fotal workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en- nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep	en- its.
Total wo	Males.	Femáles.	Males.	Females.	Maleš.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.
45 12	4 4 6 .9	•••	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\162\\62 \end{vmatrix}$	•••	86 26	1 199 29	 38 74	 2 5	• • •	21 31	•••	 2 16	 13 22	22 1'22			14 31	•••	 2 20	 6 56
Ell		•••	ន	• • • .	4	2	•••	• : ·		•••			••••	•••	•••		•••		•••	
3	o		1	•••	4	25	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
224	34	•••	691	•••	490	1 02 8	. 348	10		101	•••	71	166	354	13		100	•••.	70	171
Í	5		2	• • •	•••	3	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			· • •	•••,	•••]
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56	6 58	1	152	22	89	244	57	6		20	1	7	23	504	92		113	17	90	192
65	9 41		291	68	66	193	301	12	3	106	20	45	115	730	31	2	265	81	104	247
18	1	•••	.67	•••	37	67	161	34	•••	17	•••	35	75	119	15		23	•••.	17	64
۴.	1	•••	7	•••	2	4	•••	•••		•••	•••	***		•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • • •	•••	•••
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<u> </u>							I	COLARI.			
	:			Occupation	Total workers and dependents.	A	etual wo	orkers.		Depen	dents:
•				or means of livelihood.	rkers an	Partia agricult	ally urists.	Othe			S 11
Class.	Sub-class.	Ordeŕ.	Group No.		Total wo dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	on.		143 143 <i>a</i> 144	Police (Imperial) (Native State) Village Watchmen	67		•••	 40 34		11	τ. 14 Σ. 42
	VII.—Public Administration.	ration.	145 146a	Service of the State Rulers of Native Stat	e	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
	-Public A	Public Administration.	146 <i>b</i>	Durbar Officials and Menials Municipal and other	d . 37:	2 4	•••	105	•••	5 0	(;= ·113
C.—Public Administration and liberal arts.	VII	45.— Public	148	Local (not village service Village Officials an Service other tha Watchmen	d	•••	•	***	•••	•••	•••
tion and		45		viii.—Profession and Liberal Arts.	•••					•••	
inistra				46.—Religion.		,					,
lic Adm			149	Priests, Ministers etc. Religions Mendicant inmates of Monastri	s, es				·	5]	
3.—Pub	eral arts.	igion.	151	Church and Missic	n			222		10	7
	and libe	46.—Religion.	152	Service Temple, burial or bu ning ground service pilgrim Conductor	r- ee,	52		11	•••		20
,	rofession			Circumcisors . 47.—Law.		•••	•••	•••		•••	
*) *	VIII.—Profession and liberal arts.	47Law.	153 154	cluding Kazis, la	w s.	•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••
, ************************************		47		tion writers, touls et	tc.]		• •	7	•••		8

		Giri	o.				-		I	 Зајакие	RA.	••	
depen-		Actual v	vorkers.				lepen-	_	Actual	workers.	-		_
Total workers and dependentistics	Parti agricult	ially urists.	Othe	ers.	Depend	lents.	kers and c	Part agricul	ially turists.	Othe	ers.	Depen	idents
Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
171 171 123	 4 8		 54 39	•••	1 36 23	 77 53	 44 73	 3 5	 	9	•••	4 14	 28 37
		1											
•••	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	••• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
		•••	1.50	•••	110		•••	 39	•••	114	-	- 77	 179
603	8	•••	152	•••	113	330	409	อย	•••	113	,•••	: "	
	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••]	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	· · · · · ·
•••	•••		3	•••	1	5		1		•••	.•••	•••	3
%≙ 5 52	71	2	157	14	105	203	146	20	•••	49	2	12	63
628	55	12	218	82	93	168	163	3	•••	59	29	20	. 52
··· 26	1	•••	9	•••	4	12	103	10	•••	28	•••	15	50
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					•		<u> </u>	Total.			
					lepen-	A	etual v	vorkers.		*• ,	
	-		mber.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Partiagricult	ially turists.	· Othe	rs.	Depend	lents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	:	Total wor	Mûleş.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
- (. [Medicine.	155	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons		1		36	2	20	52
		48. Me		Midwives, vaccinators compounders nurses masseurs etc 49. Instruction.			•••	21	39	20	30
c administration and liberal arts.	ersons living on their income.). Instruction.	157	Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education 50. Letters and arts and services.	196	1		. 83	3	44	65 2
ration an	ng on the	services. 49.		Public scribes, copyists stenographers etc Architects, surveyors		1		3	794	•••	1
Iminist	uns livi	nd serv		Engineers and their employes	. 16	3 2		77	•••	31	55
C.—Public ac	IX. Persc	Letters and arts and		Others (authors, photo graphers, artists sculptors, astronomer meteorologists bota nists astrologers etc.)	7	5		3	1	•••) h.u.
`.		50.	. 161	Music composers and masters players on al kinds of musical instru- ments (not military singers, actors an	1						
		Income.	162	dancers	g	7 . 38	17	246	253	148	258 ξε
laneous.	Domestie ervice.	tie.		(other than of agricultural land) funds scholarship holder and pensioners. D. Miscellaneous. X. 52. Domestic service	d 87	3 . 11	7 . 1	212	191	116	,
D.—Miscellaneous.	X. Domes	52. Donnes service.	16	Cooks, water-carriers door keeper watchma and other indoor ser vants.	s,	2 11:	0 15	1,244	672	509	1,425

			GIRD.					- 	RA	JAKHERA	۸. ۰	,	
cpen-		Actual w	vorkers.		-		and depen-		Actual w	vorkers.			
Total workers and dependents.	Part Agricul	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Depen	dents.	kers and c	Part Agricul	ially turists.	Oth	ers.	Depen	dents.
Total wordents.	Males:	Ķemaļes.	Males.	Females.	Males:	Females.	Total workers a dents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malės.	Females.
68			17	2 27				31		2		1	3
10:			41	3)		9		4	6
		****	* * *	****	•••	•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	
., .	1	***	62		26	47	• 1		•••	•••	1	•••	
39:		: 10	99	118	59	107	107	5	4	17	. 19	20	42 42
√ _{3.7.} 20a, · ·	2 7	1	119	128	68	179	29	2		12	3	3	9
2,61	9 52	2	844	317	406	966	238	17		62	32	41	86

					·,							· ,
				Ì	l			Kola	RI,			.J -
					depen	A	Actual w	orkers.			7.1 1.1	;
,		,		Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Parti agricult		Other	rs.	Depend	lents	3 . 5
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.		Total wor	Males.	Females.	Majes.	Females.	Males.	Females.	- -
		48. Medicine.		Medical practitioners of all kinds. including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons Midwives, vaccinators	10 5,)		. 5		. 2		3
	.	ion.	1 1	compounders, nurses masseurs etc 49. Instruction.	1			,1				
Public administration and liberal arts.	on their income.	49. Instruction.		Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education 50. Letters and arts and services.	25			7	•••	6	1) 1
ntion at	ng on t	lce.		Public scribes, copyists stenographers etc.	. 4		•••	g			!	1
lministr	ersons living	s and service.	159	Architects, surveyors Engineers and their employes	r	1	•••	. 1				L
Č. Public ad	IX. Pers	Letters and arts an	160	Others (authors, photo graphers, artists sculptors, astronomer meteorologists bota nists astrologers etc.)	s 1-	1			1		•••	
,		50.	161	Music composers and masters players on al kinds of musical instruments (not military singers, actors and dancers.	ll 1- y)	6 . 18		1 45	5 49	9 34		\. 39
	į	51. Income.	162	2IX-51. Proprietor (other than of agri cultural land) fund & scholarship holder	s i- d							. 12
D. Miscellaneous.	Domestic service.	Domestic service.	16	and pensioners D. Miscellaneous. X. 52. Domestic servic 3 Cooks, water-carriers	42 ce s,	2 3		8		9 9	· · · · 1	3
D. M	IX.	52.		door keeper watchman and other indoor ser vants.	n r- 25(0 · 18	<u>8</u> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 . 70		5 23	88	

]	Baser	ı.				·]	Bart.	<u>-:</u>		 -	1	Sirm	ATH	IRA A JAGI	ND R	IJHON	iI .
depen-	Ac	tual	worke	ers			depen-	{		worl	xers.			depen-	Act		worl			annua Alemana
H	Part ag cultu	ially ri- rists.	Oth	iers.	Dep - de	en- nts.	Total workers and dependents.	Partially agri-	culturists.	Oth	ers.	De de	pen- nts.	workers and onts.	Partially agri-	culturists	Oth	ers.	Dep dei	oen- nts.
Total wo	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wo	Males.	Fema les.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Feamles.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
·, 4			3	·	•••	1	4			4	•••	,	•••	19	1		5	· ·	1	12
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17	•••	•••	6	•••	3	8	28	•••		18	•••	2	8	2	•••		· · · 91 · ·	•••	•••	•••
• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	•••	···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		. •••		•••	•••
5		•••	5	•••	• • •	• • •	20	•••		9	•••	5	6	• • •	•••		•••	•••	• • •	•••
•••	. • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		~**	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • •	• • •		•••
84	2		27	26	13	16	175	. 2	2	. 54	44 ₁	22	51	12	2		4	2		
		•••	2.		1.7		J 1 47	~		()-E ₁	4.41	ا ن <i>ن</i> ہ ہے		. 16	v					
: 19	•••	•••	1.1	4	•••	4	250	4		58	31	31	126	31	1	-	4	16	ð	ă
1 <u>: 885</u>	5 5	2	93	170	35	80	366	12		100	- 68	50	163	194	9	8	75	30	27	45

								2 AN V . A			.011 :01
	Ī	, -		·			K	OLARI.			•
					lepen-	A	Actual v	vorkers.			3
			nber.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	ters and	Parti agricult	ally urists.	Othe	ers.	Depen	dents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.		Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	XDomes- pation, tic service.	dicate 52 Demester tec service.	164	Private grooms, coachmen dog boys etc XI.—53 Insufficiently described occupations (general terms which do not indicate a defi-	688	3,	•••	294	•••	: 116	275
-Miscellaneous (contd.)	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	53 General terms which do not indicate a efinite occupation.	166	mite occupation.) Manufacturers and contractors otherwise unspecified Cashiers, Accountants book-keepers clerks & other employes in unspecified offices warehouses and shops Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	18	5 2		; 13 116	 5 420	20 47.	39 15
D	NII.—Unpro-	54. Inmates of Jail etc 55 Beggers etc.		XII.—Unproductive. Inmates of Jails asylums and Hospitals Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes receivers of stolen goods cattle poisoners	128		25	·· 128			448
				Grand Totol	2,03,593	3 , 5,256	. 587	97,689	42,709	41,610	76,842

g you begree a	, above, core,	Gir	D. `	and the state of the	we Was and services	, t, sptem	28 No. 44 W. 20 20	معدو بهدو ها در ادر دورسد	R	АЛАКПЕ	RA.	.*	* * **
depen-		Actual	workers.			`	lepen-		Actual v	vorkers.			
dents.	Part agricul	ially turists.	··· · Oth	ers:	Depend	dents.	Total workers and dependents.	Part agricul	ially	Othe :	ers.	Deper	idents
Total wo	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
. `674	3	•••	∷ 285	•••	112	27.4	; 1	•••		1	•••	•••	•••
55	•••	•••	10	•••	16	29			•••		•••		
142	-	.•••	97	. 4	32	· 9	12	•••	•••	1	1	4	. : • 6
· -851	23	· · 3	269	309	82	`İ65	171	6	•••	67	17	33	48
128	• •	•••	:128	•••	•••	•••	•••		•	•••	•••	. •••	•••
: · 4 30	\ 17	•••	`144	92	78	: :9 <u>9</u>	136	. 1	•••	53	12	34	36
					·					a department of the control of the c			
69,97	7 - 1,165	2:11 87	26,108	11,225	111070	20,318	36,680	891	Sî	12,365	2,568	7,250	13,525

Table XV A occupation or

)	Kolari.			
					epen-	A	ctual wo	orkers.		پن بن	
				Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	. Parti	ally curists.	Oth	ers.	Depen	dents.
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.		Total wor	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
, [XDomes- tic service.	2 Demestic service.	164	Private grooms, coach- men dog boys etc	•••	•••	••••		•••	•••	. 1
	,	t indicate		XI.—53 Insufficiently described occupations (general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.)							
513	-Insufficiently described occupation.	terms which do not indicate definite occupation.		Manufacturers and contractors otherwise unspecified Cashiers, Accountants			• • • -		•-• • '	•••	•••
iscellaneous	.—Insufficien	General term a defin		book-keepers clerks & other employes in unspecified offices ware houses and shops Labourers and workmet	22	•••		13	o o'o	.9	
Miscelle	X.	()	107	otherwise unspecified		3	•••	13	22	13	9
. D.—Mi	Japro- e.	Jail etc.	169	XII.—Unproductive. Inmates of Jails asylumated Hospitals	S			•••	• •'• [*]	•••	•••
	XII.—U	55 Beggers etc.	17	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes receivers of stolen good cattle poisoners	:-	3 25	6	125	⊹52	77	121
	-										2. 1
			the special party and the second party and the seco					1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x			<u></u>
• .				Grand Total	45,44	7 .896	86	16,684	7,377	6,973	13,328

		Ва	SERI.						В	ARI.				1	Sirm	ATB	ra a Jagi	ND R	ІНОИ	I .
depen-	Ac	tual '	worke	rs.			depen-			worl	cers.			depen-			l wor	kers.		
kers and	Parti ag cultu	ri-	Othe	ers.	Dep der	en- nts.	kers and	Partially	agri- culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en- its.	kers and	Partially	culturists.	Oth	ers.	Dep den	en- its.
Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Tr.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total workers and dependents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.
]	•••	•••	1	•••	• • •	•••,	5	•••		3	•••	. 2	• • •	7	•••	•	4	•••	2	1
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•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	17	• •	•••	3	•••	4	10		•••		• • •.	• • •	•••	•••
9	•••	•••• ;]	•••	1	•••	7	2		4	•••	1	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••
37	1	•••	8	17	5	6	193	1	•••	65	42	31	54	66	(6 4	22	13	6	15 ·
· · · ·		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	***
288	4	•••	105	63	35	76	422	24	9	150	83	54	102	69		3 10	20	11	8	14
								٠	,						The second secon	e de la compansa del la compansa de				
4344	6 630	3	1 17010	7938	6178	11658	52278	1115	188	19566	10329	7707	118872	1576	45	5 110	.5850	3272	2431	3641

TABLE XVB. COMPILATION REGISTER SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.

Table XV B.—Compilation Register-

Tehsils.	rent rec	d number of ceivers (actual orkers).	Rent payers 2	,	neipers in Cultivation2	Field labourers and form Ser-	Government employes ((Except Army and Police)	Aimy (Imperial) -140	Army (Native	-	Money lenders, d	ereIU0	Grain and Pulse dealers122	Other traders of all kinds (107, 121, 123-139)
	P.	M. F.	1 M.	$F_{\cdot}M$	۲.	M F	M	ř.M	\mathbf{F} .	$^{\rm M F }$	·M	$ \mathbf{F}. $	M	F.M	F.	MF.
1. Gird	1,438	1,363 75	326	3 6	7		1.	5			. 7		10.			7
2. Rajakhera	1,152	1,105 47	257	20 2				. 1	.		ļ		6	1		2
3. Kolari	1,202	1.090 112	415	16 1	¦			8			. 1		16.			3 1
4. Bascri	1,854	1,759 95	274	6		2			ļļ.		ļ		7			, ,
5. Bari	953	878 75	169	1 8	1			∫ 8			. 2		7			1
6. Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	214	204 1 10	19	2				4		-			1			7
Total	6,813	6,399 414	1,460	1919	8	2	1	116			10		47	1	···	20 1

Table XV B .-- Compilation Register--

Tehsils.	Total number of repayers (actual workers).	Rent receivers —	Helpers in cultivation (2 A)	Field labourers and for	Government employes [Except Army and Police] —145 Native State, Official and Mcnials [Except Army and Police] File Off		Moncy-lenders, Bank Managers, etc. [106 Grain and Pulse dealers [122] Other Traders of all kinds [107-117, 119, 121 123-139]
	P. M. F	M. F	MF.	M. F.	M F. M.	MF. M. F	. M. F. MF. M. F.
1. Gird	13,003 11,577 1,	36 65 5	2 2	154 12	2		44 3 191 8
2. Rajakhera	7,419 6,940	79 19 7	i	84 2	2 .	1	. 31 2 65 2
3. Kolari	9,823 8,271 1,	52 64 5	2 3	58 14		2	18
4. Baseri	10,256 9,413	13 34	184				. 17 10
5. Bari	10,401 9,246 1,	55 47	.]]	154 3	7		9377 5
6. Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir		82 10	<u> </u>	46 4			. 7 130 12
Total	55,348 49,001 6,	17 239	87 4	518 63	12	10	128 2 8 498 29

Subsidiary Occupations of Rent Receivers.

Priests, Ministers etc149	Boot and Shoe maker -70	Foters and earthen pipe and. bowl makers48	42		Carpenters, Sawyers Turners, Joiner etc37	Beggars (not religious) Prosti-	goods etc. –	릥	pressing -	33	weaving -22	of all kinds, intants etc., (I	ding Govt. or Native State employes 166.	, School Masters	teachers of all kinds -157		ders, Vaccinators Midwives etc, —155 & 156	Othera.		workers wh	mber of act o returned accupations.	sub s i-
M. F.	M F.	MF	M.	F.	M _F	M.	Iº.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	[F.]	M.	1 F.	P.	\mathbf{M} .	F.
6					•••	5	1	1				3		1		1	Ī	24		414	403	11
2	•••		ļ¦			.				,		1		ļ	ļ			10		302	281	21
6					•••									ļ	() (***			Б	1	469	451	18
							1							ļ	ļ			7		296	290	6
1			1		•••	1 7	· 					1		ļ	 	1		30		235	230	5
									1			a						3.				•
1			-		···\···	<u> </u>		Ľ				2	•••	<u> </u>				21		57	57	•••
1,6			<u> </u>	···i	\-	. 12	1	1		¦	•••	7		1		2	•••	98	1	1,773	1,712	61

Subsidiary Occupations of Rent Payers.

Priests, Ministers, etc149	Boot and Shoe makers70	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers48	[67]		22		Beggars [not religious] Prosti- tutes, receivers of stolen goods	,	Cotton Ginning cleaning and	Fressing21	Cotton Spinning, Sizing and	Weaving22	Village Watchings 144	Ì	Cattle, sheep goat pig, bruders etc. [9-10] and sellers of milk,	glii etc118	Barber 73		Others,		actu: retur	ital numbe al warkers ned subsid accupation.	who liary
M. F.	MF	MI	. N	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	P.	М.	F.
39 7	19	6			29		4	Ī	2	•••	20	10	5		8		26	,,.	317	35	1,022	943	79
9	11	. 7		.ļ	5	.,.	3	2	3		7		3		3		12	,	165	10	449	430	19
31	11	<u> </u>		١	6				2		3		ę		7		21	.,.	90	8	362	340	. 22
16	4	1,.	.		4	,	1		5		9	2	1		,	.,.	7		83	1	331	299	32
29 _.	9]]		ļ	4		6			•••	15		1	ļ.	180	.,.	5		180	3	69C	678	12
16 1	13 2	5			4		2		1				5	.,.			5	•••	195	69	527	439	88
140 8	67 2	20		1	52		16	2	13		54	12	15	,,,	149		76	•••	1,030	121	3.381	3,129	252

TABLE XVB. COMPILATION REGISTER SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION OF FIELD LABOURERS AND FORM SERVANTS.

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—Subsidiary

Tehsils.	labo Ser	number of urers and f wants (acto workers).	orm	Rent receivers1	Rent navers 2	•	Helpers in cultivation -2a	General labourers168	Herdsmen, Shepherds, goat herds, swincherds12	Oil pressers54	Leather dyere -33	Shop-keepers of all kinds	138—139	Itinerant Traders Pedlars -187	-
	Р.	M.	F.	M _I F.	M.	F.	MF.	MF	M F	MF	M,F	M.	F.	MF	•
Gird	2,344	1,271	1,073		12	5	5				2	10	2	5	•
Rajakhera	957	704	253	2	31	1	1		ļļ			7			1
Kolari	2,346	1,340	1,006	ļ¦	16		2						1	 	
Baseri	2,727	1,580	1,197	1	1						ļ	,.,	1	[]	
Bari	2,177	1,134	993		18		4	2				33	33		
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	848	416	432	 	2							18	8		
Total	11,399	6,445	4,954	1 2	. 80	8	210	2			2	68	45	5 1	1

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

	Tehs	ils.		Total n	umber of tivation (a workers).	helpers etual	Hent receiver 1	Rent payors2A	Field labourers and form Ser-	vantsf	Government employes (Except Army and Police)145	Native State officials and Menials (Except Army and	e 140) 0-	Army / Native States including Imperial Service Troops / 141, 141 - A.	Money-lenders, Bank Managers etc. 106	Grain and Pulse dealer 122
				Р.	М.	F.	MF.	MF.	M.	F.	MF.	Δ1.	F.M.F	M. F	M F.	MF.
Gird		•••		7,062	1,938	5,124	¦		8	48	} }					
Rajakh	era	•••		2,840	1,695	1,145			11	13	.				. 2	
Kolari		•••		6,044	2,849	3,195			12	21	 					
Baseri		•••		5,485	1,269	4,216			3	12		i			1	
Bari		•••		9,762	3.715	6,047	.		74	96						1,
Sirmatl Jagir		nd Rijl	loni 	2.011	483	1,578		6	•••	- 8				<u> </u>		
		Total		33,204	11,899	21,305		6	108	198				1	2	1

Occupation of Field Labourers and form Servants.

Uyeing, bleaching printing etc. of cloth—30 a			Potters and Earthen pipe and bowl makers—48		Black-smiths—42		Carpenters, Sawyers Turners Joiners etc.—37		Wood-cutters, charcoal burners ctc8		Cotton, ginning cleaning and Pressing-21		Cotton spinning Sizing and Weaving -22		Village Watchmen—144		Cattle, sheep, goat, pig bruders	,	Darbers/3	Others.		Total number of actu workers who return ed Subsidiary occupation.			
M. F.	M. F.	M.F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M	ijF.	М.	F.	P.	M.	F.
		1	 				•••			ļ			1				•				4	2	49	33	16
		1^{l}_{l}					•••					ļ		•••	1		•••	ļ	ļ		7		52	47	5
		1	•••	ļ			•••						2				•••	ļ	ļ		•••	2	24	21	3
				ļ				ļ	•••		•••					1					3		6	5	1
									5		•••						•••				1	1	97	59	38
		5	•••	 			•••				•••										2		35	27	8
															 -	_									
		s	•••						5		•••		3		1						17	5	263	192	71

Subsidiary Occupations of helpers in Cultivation.

Other traders of all kind-107,		Priest, Ministers etc149	Post on Charlet	nd Shoe Makers—	i	bowl makers-48	Black-smiths42			. 1	Beggars (not relegion	goods ete. 170		Cotton ginning, cleaning and	rresing-21	Cotton, Spinning		Village Watchmen-144	D	Cattle, Sheep, goat pig bruders,	milk.		Barbers-73		041,000		worke ed	oumber c rs who i Subsidi secupatio	iary
M.	F.	MF	M	F.	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M	· F	1	M]	F.	M	F	M)	F.	M.	F		M	F	М.	F.	Р.	М.	F.
9	23	4									1	-					2				-	.			79	65	239	101	138
3	•••	2	.}		1				1	•••		. .									.	ļ	2		11	3	49	33	16
1	•••	1 1	ļ					•••]	 7	• • •		. .	. j.			3	١,	.	 	1			5		31	16	99	61	38
	•••	.	<u>.j</u>									ļ	1	ļ	 			Ļ	-				16	3	13
30	62		ļ			1						ا.	-		•••	7	8	<u> </u>		1		.ļ.		!	17	8	305	130	175
1	20				2	3	.,.					. .]			•••	<u> </u>				7	13	61	16	45
44	105	7	.	ļ	3	4			8			1				10	13		•••	2			7		145	105	769	344	425

TABLE XVI. COMPILATION REGISTER FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS ONLY.

Table XVI-Compilation Register.

(The numbers in brackets under the heading to Columus

Race or Nationately Eurasians

State Dholpur.

 $Religion\hbox{-} Christian.$

		TOT	AL NU	MBER	OF.		ī	NUMBEF	es of ac	TUAL V	VORKER	s whos	E PRINC	DIPAL
Religion.	Workers. Dependents. 2							f land	all kinds	tors of (2) (2a) (5)	estates I forest offi their cle collect (3) (nd Mana- landed planters icers, and rks, rent ors, etc. 5) (7)	Field la wood eut (4)	ters cte. (8)
I		2			3			4		5				7
	Р.	М.	F.	Р.	М.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
European	7	4	3	6	4	2			•••				•••	•••
Eurasian	3	2	1	7	3	4]]
] 	 						
Total	10	в	4	13	7	6			•••				•••	•••

Table XVI-Compilation Register

Race or Nationately Eurasians

(The numbers in brackets under the headings to Columus

State District Dholpur

Religion-Christian.

		 .				NUMBER	RS OF A	CTUAL V	VORKEI	RS WHOS	SE PRIN	ICPAL
Dulfatan	TRANS	SPORT.				Public	Force.		Pu	выо Арм:	INISTRATI	ion.
Religion.	carters, parers, etc. & Telegar	s boatman palki be- Post O. raph em- below 14 to 105)	(106 t	ade o 139)	ar Gazettec	ssioned nd 1 Officers 143 <i>a</i>)		ners o 144)		, 1 Officers (146)	O11 (143)	ners (146)
		15	1	16		7] 1	8	1	19.	2	0
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European		•••			1				. 1			
Eurasiau							٠	 		,		
Total		\		-	1	 			1			

(for Eurapeans and Eurasians only).

4 to 28 refer to the Group Numbers in Appendix 1) (or Anglo Indians.)

Sex Males and Females.

OR MEANS OF SUPPORT IS AS NOTED BELOW:--

				Ехт	RACTION	of Mine	RALS.		Indu	STRIES.		Trans	SPORT.
stocks, I	of live- Milkmen erdsmen		and hunt- 14) (15)	Owners, Clerl	ers, Managers lerks etc. 16 to 20)	Labou	arers (16 20)	Clerks ct (165 ex	Managers, e. (21 to 93) cluding actors).	Artisans workmen	ond others (21 to 93) 67)	Owners Ma connected w port, Post (Telegraph and Cle	rith Trans- Office and Officials rks (94
	3		9	1	10		11		12		13	I.	ŧ
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
•••				•••		·						b-4.6	
•••				•••		•••		•••				1	•••
-													
		•••				•••	;···	•••		···		1	•••

(for Europeans and Eurasians only).

4 to 28 refer to the Group Numbers in Appendix 1)
(or Anylo Indian.)

Sex Males and Females.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUPPORT IS AS NOTED BELOW:-

Rele (149-t	· Ar egions so 152)	Lawyers and T	PROFESSIO , Doctors cachers to 155) 57)	Other	rs (156) to 161)	on the incor sioner	ons living cir private ne, Pensetc. etc. etc. (162)	Se	mestic rvice) (164)	Cashiers wise ur (165 excl	ors, Clerks etc other- specified uding Me- ers) (166)	Lab unsp	ourers erified 168)	Prost crimin inma Jand a	gers itutes, hals and ites of hils sylums (170)
	2 I		2 2	 	23		24		25		26		27		28
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	м.	F.	Males.	Females.	М.	F.	М.	F.
•••		•••	2	2	1	•••	•••	•••				•••	•••		•••
• ••	1	1		•••		•••	}	•••	•••		r.a	•••	•••		· · · · ·
	l														
•••	1	1	2	2	1								:		

TABLE XVII. TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

Table XVII Territorial Distribution of the

			1						TO NY		- -		A N	CII	CAN	СО	N4 N4 F	INUC	10.	
								NAT BUTIC						GLI	ı—					
			r	`OTA	L.				/N 51			ī	'OTAI	L.			1)A BI	I	E.
						Euro an allied	nd	Eura	sian.	Nat	live.			1	a a	pean nd l race	Eura	asian.	Nat	live.
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	.15	16	17	18	19
Gird—																				
Rural	•••	•••	2	1	1	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	1	2	3]		•••	•••	•••	1	1
Nibrol	•••	•••		•••			•••		•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	• • • •			•
Dholpur Town	•••	•••	37	23	14	8	5	5	5	10	4	12	10	2	5	1	•••	•••	5	1
	Total	•••	39	24	15	8	5	5	5	II	5	14	11	3	5	I	•••	;	6	2
Rajakhera Rural	•••	•••		•••		•••	••.	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Rajakhera Town	•••	•••	1	1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	1	1	•••		•••	•••	•••	1	•••
	Tota1	•••	1	1		•••	•••	•••		I	•••	I	I	•••		•••		•••	1	•••
Kolari Rural	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••
	Total	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Bari Rural	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••					•••	•••		•••
Bari Town	•	•••	1	1		•••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••		• • •	•••	•••		•••			
	Total	•••	1	I	•••		•••	•••	•••	1		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-4.		•••	•••
Sirmathra & Rijho	oni Jagirs		• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	* • •	•••	•••	. • •	•••	•••	•••			•••
														,			e of the company of the contract of the contra			
Grand	Total	•••	41	26	15	8	. 5	5	5	13	5	15	12	3	5	1	•••		7	2

Christian Popution by Sect and Race.

	, <u>.</u>		BA	\P T I	ST.							MET	THOI	DIST						RON	IAN	CAT	OIH.	ĻIC.		\neg	
			Di	ISTRI	BUTIC	ON BY	RAC	E.		 _		Dı	STRII	UTIO	N BY	RAG	ce.				Di	STRII	BUTIC	N BY	r Rà	CE.	
T	OTA!	L.	Euro ar allied	pean id I race	Eura	ısian.	Na	tive.	7	Гота		a	pean nd I race	Eura	isan.	Nat	ive.	Т	OTAI		ar	pean nd I race	Eura	ısian.	Nat	ive.	S.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mades.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	REMARKS.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3 t	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	•	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
				•••				9	3	"		''			2		• • •	11	8	3	1	1	5	2		•••	
11	4]	ł																				
11	4	. 7	I	3	•••	I	3	3	3	I	2	I	•••		2	•••	•••	II	8	3	I	I	5	2	2	•••	
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·																				en entre de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la compa							
12		5 2	7 1	3		1	4	3	3	3]	2	1			2			11	8	3]	1	5	2	2	•••	



TABLE XVIII.

CHRISTIAN BY RACE AND AGE.

Table XVIII Christian

		7	lotal.				_							E	UROP	EAN	AND ·
					-, - ,			,	I	Britisl	ı Su	bjects	•			,	
TEHSILS.					A	ll age	s.	0-	12	12-	15	15-	30	30-	50	50 &	over.
	Totel	Todat.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gird.																	,
Rural		.					•••		•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
Figures for G. I. P. R	y.	5	3	2	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
Nibrol	•••	.		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••				•••	•••	•••
Dholpur Town	•••	18	10	8	8	4	4	2	•••	1	•••	•••		•••	4	1	•••
Total	•••	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	•••	1	•••	•••		•••	4	J	si
Rajakhera			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		•••
,, Rural			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	···	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••	
", Town			•••	•••	•••	***	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	4
Total	•••		•••	•••	,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Kolari Rural			•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
Total			•••	•••	•••	.∴.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
Baseri Rural	•••		•••	•••	•••		·	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••		•••
Total	•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••			•••	•••	;,
Bari Rural				•••	. •••						•••	•••			•••	•••	•••
" Town			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Total			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Grand Total		23	<u> </u>		8	4	4	2	I				•••		4		

by Rece and Age.

ALLIED RACES.	Arminians.	EEERACIANS ANGLO- INDION.
Others.	er	
All ages. 0-12 12-15 15-30 30-50 50 and over.	All ages. 0-12 12-15 15-30 30-50 50 and over	All ages. 0.12 12-15 15-30 30-50 50 and over.
Total Males. Females. Males. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females.	Total. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females.	Total, Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
		5 3 2 2 1 1 1
5 4 1 1		5 2 3 1 1 1 1 1
5 4 7 1 3 1		10 5 5 3 2 2 7 1 1
5 4 1 1 3 1		10 5 5 3 2 2 1 1 1

TABLE XVIII.

CHRISTIAN BY RACE AND AGE.

		· •	Γotal.							*				:	Euror	'EAN	ANĎ
]	Britisl	h Su	bjects	3.				
TEHSILS.					Λ	ll age	s.	0-	12	12-	15	15-	-30	30	-50	50 &	over
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gird.																-	
Rural	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••		•••	•••	•••	
Figures for G. 1. P.	Ry.	5	3	2		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••			•••		•••	•••
Nibrol	•••				•••		•••		•••		•••					•••	•••
Dholpur Town	•••	18	10	8	8	4	4	2	•••	ו	•••			•••	. 4	1	•••
Total	•••	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	•••	1	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	J	•••
Rajakhera	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••			•••	•••		•••
" Rural	•••	•••			•••		•••	7	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••.	
" Town			•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	· • • •	
Total	• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. • • •	•••
Kolari Rural	• • •		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
Total	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	· · · ·	***	•••	•••	•••
Baseri Rural	• • •	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Total	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		···• .
Bari Rural .	•••	•		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	.,.		•••	•••		
Town	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••							•••
Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Grand Total		23	13		 8			2	I								

by Rece and Age.

Allied races.								ARMINIANS.									EEERACIANS ANGLO- INDION.																					
Others.								 											.[er.	1.		•			T		-		1								
All ages.			0-19		10 15	07.71	000	ne-er	000	00-00	50 and		7	All ages.		0.10	77-0	, G	14-10	00 21	06-61	0.06	ne-ne		ou and over		All ages.)		71-0		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 and over.
Total	Home log	remales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	l'emales.
18 1	T	- ī			23	24	25	26	27		1	$\overline{}$	•		33	-		-							<u> </u>		<u>' </u>	 -										
		•	•••	•••	• • •	• • •				•••	•••				•••				•••							5	3	2	2	1				1	1			
•••		•-	•••	•••	•••					•••		•••			•••		•••									•••							•••	•••	•••		•••	
5	4	1	1		•••				3	1					, 				•••		•••	• • •	•••			5	2	3	I	1	• • •	•••	• • •	1	•••	1	1	
•••	5	4	J	1			 	•••		3	1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••			•••	10	5	5	3	2		 .	•••	2	7	1	1	•••
		•	•••														ļ	• • •			•••	•••		. . .		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		• •;
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	7. E.

ABSTRACT OF THE CATTLE ENUMERATION
FOR 1910 OF THE DHOLPUR STATE.

Abstract of the cattle enumeration

DETAIL OF CATTLE

		For cult	ivation pu	rposes.	Milch cattle.							
Serial No.	Tehsil.		Ox.	Buffalo.	Total.	Caw.	Buffalo.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.		
1	Gird		12,518	3,301	15,819	16,594	12,261	3,982	10,238	43,075		
2	Rajakhera		9,557	2,526	12,083	9,525	7,101	1,727	7,795	26,148		
3	Kolari		11,093	2,690	13,783	7,800	8,078	2,484	3,886	22,248		
4	Baseri	•••	11,067	3,343	14,410	10,527	9,486	1,223	8,280	29,516		
5	Bari		11,511	3,259	14,770	12,651	10,992	2,320	7,333	33,296		
6	Sirmathra aud jhoni Jagirs	Ri-	4,216	1,302	5,518	5,833	5,407	474	10,053	21,767		
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7									-			
:	Tota1	***	59,962	16,421	7 6,383	62,930	53,325	12,210	47,585	1,76,0_		

for 1910 of the Dholpur State.

ENUMERATION.

,,	F	or tran	sport purp	oses.			Other kin		,	
Elephant.	Camel.	Mule.	Ass.	Horse.	Total.	Ram.	Swine.	Total.	Total.	Remarks.
4	70	88	1,085	1,215	2,462	170	556	726	62,082	
***	· 100	6	537	708	1,351	81	492	573	40,155	
***	-56	: 5	667	. 1,057	1,785	129	438	567	38,383	·
* ***	36	•••	688	832	1,556	11	451	462	45,944	
•••	78	•••	766	818	1,662	304	324	628	50,356	
· · · ·1	• 11		188	· 209	. 409	. 9	133	142	27,836	
								•		,
5	351	99	'3 , 931	4,839	9,225	.704	2,394	3,098	2,64,756	

DINDYAL, B. A.,

Dy, Census Superintendent, Dholpur.

